

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 174

• LAST EDITION

AIRPLANE TIMBER IN SPRUCE ZONE BURNED BY I. W. W.

Disabling of Machinery, Strikes,
Violence and Threats Also
Recalled in Testimony at Chi-
cago Trial of Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Fires which
burned spruce invaluable for air-
planes, mysterious disabling of saw-
ing machinery, I. W. W. strikes, vio-
lence and threats, in the fir and
spruce zone of Puget Sound and the
Northwest, comprised much of the
testimony on Tuesday in the federal
court, where 169 I. W. W. defendants
are being prosecuted by the govern-
ment.

The sabotage which ruined band
saws and high priced tools was not
directly traced, but it was shown that
on the day of the walk-out at certain
lumber concerns numerous tools were
turned in by the men, wrecked.

Two members of the logging firm
of Schaeffer Brothers testified, and
several of their employees. Logs from
the Schaeffer camp, near Aberdeen,
when sent to be made into lumber at
mills of the Hoquiam (Wash.) Sash &
Door Company, resulted in a series
of accidents, ruining 50-foot band
saws worth hundreds of dollars. Steel
wedges and railroad spikes had been
driven deep into them.

Spruce was the only timber in which
spikes were found, it being intended
for airplanes, the testimony showed.

A strike called by the I. W. W.
stopped work at two of three logging
camps of the Schaeffer firm July 14,
1917. The men resumed work late in
September, but the accidents kept on.
Alfred Schaeffer, the company's super-
intendent, testified the men struck
without notice, never presented any
demands, and he never heard the
reason for the walk-out.

John Schaeffer, foreman of camp 3
of the firm, then testified that about
50 men in his crew when the strike
was called, all but 10 were I. W. W.'s.
He testified to damage wrought on
cross-cut saws, the felling of timber
as to split saws, by concussion, and
was sure the accidents could not hap-
pen in the ordinary course of work.
He testified tools were ruined when
turned in before the strike, although
many such acts were not discovered
until later.

C. E. Fettes, superintendent of a
logging camp at Cedarville, Wash.,
testified of trouble with the I. W. W.'s
and told of twice being saturated with
a powder which made his flesh flame
for several days, after he had dis-
charged two I. W. W.'s for quitting
early on Sept. 10, 1917. Eight or ten
other I. W. W.'s quit in sympathy and
the attack occurred when he was pay-
ing them off in his office.

On cross-examination, Defense Coun-
sel Vanderveer sought to show that
the two I. W. W.'s who "quit early"
took that action as their means of
showing they wanted an eight-hour
day. Further questioning brought out
that, although the eight-hour day in
the logging region had been advised
by the Washington Governor and
State Council of Defense last summer,
it was not put into effect in the camp
in charge of Fettes until March, 1918.

Sergeant W. Y. Arthur, of the Oregon
State Guard, testified an I. W. W.
picket at a camp of the Aloha Lumber
Company during a strike, told him
"the men first hope to get an eight-
hour day; then six; then four; and
then the whole works."

Frank Milward, Aloha Lumber Com-
pany mill foreman, at Gray's Lake,
Wash., testified there were many fires
in the timber region about that camp,
and that one conflagration in August,
1917, cost one-third of 1,000,000 feet
of spruce.

Garfield Davis, chief of police at
Port Angeles, Wash., testified one de-
fendant, J. P. Doran, in a speech
there advised all the men who were
regarded by their bosses as first-class
men to turn fourth class, and told
them to slow down work so as "not
to make money for the boss," until
the mounting cost of production would
drive the bosses out of business.

Chief Counsel for I. W. W.

Mr. Vanderveer Formerly Prosecuting
Attorney in Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—George F. Van-
derveer of Seattle, who is appearing
as chief counsel for the I. W. W. on
trial in Chicago, is now chief counsel
for all I. W. W. organizations in the
United States, with lawyers in various
sections of the country working under
him. He directs all the legal work of
these bodies in any controversies that
may arise and has personal charge of
the present trial.

Mr. Vanderveer was graduated from
Leland Stanford Jr. University, but
received his degree in law at Columbia.
He practiced law in Seattle for a num-
ber of years before he was appointed
chief deputy to Prosecuting Attorney
Kenneth Mackintosh, now Judge Mack-
intosh of the Supreme Court of the
State of Washington. In 1909 he was
appointed prosecuting attorney in
Seattle, and went into partnership with
Wilbur Love Cummins, following his
term of office, which partnership still
exists.

Mr. Vanderveer assisted Fred More
and Caroline Low, the latter also
(Continued on page six, column one)

ITALY SUPPORTS TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Speak-
ing in the Chamber, Signor Orlando
said that the policy of the government
toward the oppressed nationalities of
Austria-Hungary was inspired by a
feeling of profound solidarity with
them and active sympathy with their
cause. The Entente's victory would
guarantee to those noble nations the
realization of their aspirations and
they could rely on this solemn promise
of the Entente.

The government, he said, had al-
ways aimed at national harmony.
Their faith in Italy was justified by
the present magnificent example of
her resistance and solidarity. The gov-
ernment would neglect no opportu-
nity of concluding a just and honorable
peace, but he solemnly assured Parlia-
ment and the country that such an
opportunity had never yet appeared.
The Central Powers wished to offer
France and Italy the possibility, not
of peace, but of capitulation.

After the adoption of a provisional
budget, Signor Orlando proposed the
adjournment of the Chamber.

AUSTRIANS HELD AT EVERY POINT

After Four Days of Fighting Posi-
tion of Emperor Karl's Men
Seems Less Strong Than at the
Beginning

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The attack upon the Italian line,
though driven home with the whole
force of the Austro-Hungarian Em-
pire, is being held at every point.
That much is clear from the com-
muniquees, no matter how they are
read. After four days of fighting the
Austrian position seems rather less
strong than it was when their first
rush, on Saturday, carried them into
the allied lines. The British, who really
hold the vital spot, in the mountains
on the left, have recovered every inch
of ground they lost in the first rush,
and have remained immovable ever
since. The French, on their right, who
seem so far to have had the least
fighting, are equally immovable.
Wherever, further south along the line
of the Piave, the Austrians made their
first advance, they are now being held.
They have failed utterly to advance
over the plateau of il Montello, and
though they have thrown bridges
across the river, they cannot utilize
these owing to the violence of the
Italian gun fire, nor have they been
able to successfully establish their
bridgeheads on the right bank. As a
matter of fact they must do this, or
run the eventual risk of losing all the
men they have thrown across the river.

The War Office in Vienna goes on
increasing its prisoners, whose num-
bers have now risen to 30,000, but this
estimate is obviously a hopeless exag-
geration. The Allies make the much
more moderate estimate of 5000 Aus-
trians captured, and this may be ac-
cepted as accurate.

As a matter of fact as long as the
positions occupied by the British on
the Asiago plateau are held, the ad-
vance across the lower Piave is not a
matter of the utmost consequence.
The Austrians advancing here would
lay themselves open to a terrific attack
in flank from a strongly held mountain
position, and they are almost bound
to clear the Asiago plateau before
they can undertake such a risk. The
greatest success they have had is in
gaining the ridge at il Montello. But
even here they have failed to advance
across the plateau, and so to gain the
entire mastery. The second greatest
point of penetration from Ponte di
Piave to Mutille, where the Austrians

(Continued on page two, column two)

SIX MEN ARRESTED ON THEFT CHARGE

Government Meat Alleged to
Have Been Taken While It
Was in Process of Being
Transferred in New York City

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Six men, civilian
employees engaged in transferring
beef from government warehouses in
this city to docks for transport to
American troops overseas, were ar-
rested today and accused of thefts of
meat worth several thousands of dol-
lars during the last two weeks.

The thefts were accomplished, it is
said, by loading wagons with 100 or
more quarters of beef and charging
the driver with only 90 of them. On
the way to the docks, it is declared,
uncharged quarters were transferred
to other trucks.

Two checkers, two drivers and two
men who acted as "fences" in dispos-
ing of the stolen property were the
descriptions given of the men in cus-
tody. Their names were withheld.

Indictment of Boston Man

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The arrest and ar-
raignment of Joseph F. Kohn in this
city on May 13, following an indict-
ment by the United States grand jury
in Washington, charging him with
conspiring against the federal govern-
ment in obtaining contracts for war
material was admitted on Tuesday by
assistant United States Attorney Daniel
A. Shea. Kohn pleaded not guilty to
the indictment and was released on
\$2500 bail, but at the request of
officials of the Department of Justice
the news of the arrest was suppressed
by the department in other parts of
the country.

As a general statement covering the
case has been made public by the of-
ficials at Washington, Mr. Shea on
Tuesday obtained an order from United
States Commissioner William A.
Hayes for a hearing on the Kohn
case on June 24.

BARON BURIAN ON MILNER SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednes-
day)—Vienna Fremdenblatt publishes
a reply from Baron Burian, Austro-
Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Lord
Milner's recent speech denouncing the
latter's representation of Austria-Hun-
gary as Germany's victim as an en-
deavor to break up the unity of the
Central Powers, and denying that the
central alliance aims at world domi-
nation. "The German yoke," Baron
Burian said, "is for Austria-Hungary
a yoke of mutual rock-like friendship
and complete consideration for the
interests of both parties."

"As for the Central Powers' alleged
aims, let Lord Milner for once make
some attempt to obtain further en-
lightenment on that point. He would
be astonished how tremendously far
removed were their aims from what
their opponents represent them to be."

Baron Burian fully agreed that the
aims ascribed to the Central Powers
were unattainable, but declared that
no common-sense person in the Cen-
tral Empires entertains them.

PREMIERS RECEIVED BY KING

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian
Premier, was received in audience by
the King yesterday, Mr. Hughes,
Premier of Australia, being subse-
quently received. Other colonial
premiers will, it is understood, be
received today. His Majesty desiring
to welcome them all personally.

COMPLETE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET MEETS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Yesterday was the first meeting of the
complete Imperial War Cabinet.
Messrs. Hughes and Cook attending as
Australian representatives. Last year
Australia was not represented.

UNITED STATES TO SEND MEN TO ITALY

Official Announcement is Made
That American Troops Are
to Face the Austrian Army—
Agreement on Draft Limits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United
States has answered the Austrian
grand assault on the Italian lines.
This answer came in the form of an
announcement from high official
sources on Tuesday that American
troops would be immediately dis-
patched to Italy. No information was
given as to the number of troops to
be sent, but it is quite possible that
not even the War Department is in
possession of this information. It was
not indicated whether the troops
would go directly from the United
States, or whether they would be dis-
patched from such reserves as are
available in France. The general im-
pression appears to be that the dis-
position regarding those troops is not
in the hands of the War Department
or the general staff, but is rather the
direct outcome of the policy of close
coordination of all allied resources
resulting from the deliberations and
decisions of the Council of Versailles
and the appointment of a general-
issimo. In other words, American
troops are to go to Italy, but the num-
ber to be sent will in all probability
be left to be decided by General Foch
and the high officers in command in
France.

If it be the case, as is believed here,
that the American troops to go to
Italy are to be sent from France, it
is taken as a reasonable deduction
that this indicates that the allied com-
mand in France have full confidence
that they have reserves over and
above the margin of absolute safety
necessary should the German com-
mand undertake a renewal of their
offensive while the Austrians are ham-
mering at the Italian lines.

The army which is to go to Italy
will, it is thought here, be a single
allied army consisting of representa-
tive divisions of the French, British
and American armies, operating as
a unit and under full control of
the unified command, rather than
under the control of the different gov-
ernments.

Another important development is
the announcement that Secretary
Baker is now disposed to favor the
extension of the draft in accordance
with the wishes of the provost mar-
shal-general, who advocates that the
age limits be made 18 and 45 instead
of 21 and 31. The Secretary of War
was represented as being opposed to
drafting men under 21, but the ques-
tion has been fully threshed out and
Mr. Baker indicated on Tuesday that
he would be guided in this matter by
the advice of General Crowder, who
is responsible for the raising of the
armies.

PEERAGE FOR SIR W. WEIR

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
The Rt. Hon. Sir William Weir, Sec-
retary of State for the Air Force, has
been made peer of the United
Kingdom.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—Re-
sults of the highest consequence are
expected from developments in con-
nection with German espionage in
Spain. The fact is that an inquiry
has already been opened regarding an
officer of the Spanish navy, holding
an important position, who was found
working with the Germans and sup-
plying information, enabling them to
torpedo vessels in the Mediterranean.

Patriotic Spaniards throughout the
country are asking how emphatically
how much longer these things will be
permitted. A Spanish merchant ma-
rine captain has been arrested in
Madrid, and in a house in a suburb of
Barcelona documents relating to the
torpedoing of vessels off Palamos,
north of Barcelona, were found.

An important feature of the revela-
tions so far made is that Naval Lieut-
enant Regalado, commanding the
port of Palamos, is accused of having
relations with German espionage
chiefs, resulting in not only ships of
belligerents but Spanish vessels also
being torpedoed. Further disclosures
are awaited anxiously.

NEW THIRD SEA LORD

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Certain changes are formally an-
nounced today in the Admiralty
Board. Commodore Charles Martin
de Bartolome succeeds Rear Admiral
Halsey as Third Sea Lord. He is a
gunner officer of varied experience
who has done departmental work at
the Admiralty as naval assistant to
the First Sea Lord, when war broke
out, and as naval secretary suc-
cessively to Mr. Winston Churchill and
Mr. Balfour. Until lately Commodore
de Bartolome has had command ad-
float.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL SACKED BY TURKS

Consulate at Tabriz, Persia, Said
Also to Be Seized—May Set-
tle Question of War Declara-
tion With Germany's Allies

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sacking of
the American hospital at Tabriz, Per-
sia, and seizure of the United States
and British consulates there by invad-
ing Turkish troops were reported to
the State Department today by the
United States Minister at Teheran.

If the report as it reached the Min-
ister is officially confirmed, the out-
rages may be considered an act of
war and settle the long pending ques-
tion of whether the Ottoman allies of
Germany should be formally listed
among the enemies of the United
States.

According to the dispatch the Turks
sacked the hospital over the protests
of the Spanish Consul, in charge as
representative of United States in-
terests and in defiance of the Spanish
flag flying over the building.

The hospital at Tabriz is a Pres-
byterian missionary institution estab-
lished several years ago. Many Ameri-
can doctors and nurses have been
stationed there, but for several months
the situation has been so serious that
the force has been greatly reduced and
a few days ago it was reported to the
State Department that the last Ameri-
can had gone.

According to the best information
obtainable here the Turkish force
about Tabriz is small, not exceeding a
few thousand at most. A British
force is operating not far south of
Tabriz. Fighting between Turks oc-
cupying that city and the British force
is expected daily.

There have been vigorous demands
in Congress from time to time for
declarations of a state of war be-
tween the United States and Turkey
and Bulgaria. President Wilson and
the State Department, however, have
not regarded this step as necessary or
desirable, since the allies of Germany
so far have not been brought into
actual conflict with Americans.

Sacked Building Is Identified

Presbyterian Board Declares It Is
Colton Memorial Hospital

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of the
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mis-
sions here today identified the Ameri-
can hospital sacked by Turkish troops
at Tabriz, Persia, as the Colton Mem-
orial Hospital, which was endowed by
a Philadelphia family by that
name and established several years
ago through the Presbyterian board.

The hospital's staff normally con-
sists of three medical workers and 11
girls' boarding school teachers and
evangelical workers.

Dr. Charles W. Lamme, formerly of
Roston, Pa., the medical director of
the institution, is now on his way to
this country on a leave. He left Dr.
Edmund M. Dodd, whose home is in
Montclair, N. J., in charge, it was
stated.

The Whipple Memorial Hospital, the
Woman's branch of the station, has
as its medical supervisor Dr. (Miss)
Mary R. Fleming.

Because it was feared the city might
be attacked, it was the intention of
those in charge of the station to re-
move the women members of the staff
from Tabriz, those at the board's of-
fices said they had been advised sev-
eral days ago.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE INQUIRY IN SPAIN

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Monitor from its European Bureau

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Patriotic Spaniards throughout the
country are asking how emphatically
how much longer these things will be
permitted. A Spanish merchant ma-
rine captain has been arrested in
Madrid, and in a house in a suburb of
Barcelona documents relating to the
torpedoing of vessels off Palamos,
north of Barcelona, were found.

An important feature of the revela-
tions so far made is that Naval Lieut-
enant Regalado, commanding the
port of Palamos, is accused of having
relations with German espionage
chiefs, resulting in not only ships of
belligerents but Spanish vessels also
being torpedoed. Further disclosures
are awaited anxiously.

NEW THIRD SEA LORD

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Certain changes are formally an-
nounced today in the Admiralty
Board. Commodore Charles Martin
de Bartolome succeeds Rear Admiral
Halsey as Third Sea Lord. He is a
gunner officer of varied experience
who has done departmental work at
the Admiralty as naval assistant to
the First Sea Lord, when war broke
out, and as naval secretary suc-
cessively to Mr. Winston Churchill and
Mr. Balfour. Until lately Commodore
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MR. TROELSTRA AND HERR SCHEIDEMANN

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—
Mr. Havelock Wilson, president of the
National Seamen's Union, has re-
ceived from the Dutch branch of the
League of Neutral Nations a telegram
of warning against Mr. Troelstra, the
Dutch Socialist, who proposes to at-
tend the British labor conference. Mr.
Troelstra has a conference on Monday
with Herr Scheidemann, the German
majority Socialist, and has drafted a
report of the discussion which he will
take to London, while Herr Scheide-
mann has taken a copy of the draft
to Berlin.

Mr. Troelstra, however, has not yet
received his passports. The telegram
to Mr. Havelock Wilson calls Mr.
Troelstra a pro-German, and recalls
the fact that when the unrestricted
submarine campaign began Mr.
Troelstra assured the Socialists Hol-
land would not declare war even if
Dutch vessels were torpedoed.

SINN FEIN EDITOR IS REFUSED BAIL

Jeremiah O'Leary, Under In-
dictments in New York, Is
Returned After Capture in
the West—Story of Flight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jeremiah
O'Leary, alleged Sinn Fein agitator and
former editor of the suspended anti-
British publication called Bull, was
brought back to New York on Tues-
day from the chicken farm where he
had taken refuge, in Sara, Wash., and
arraigned before Judge Learned Hand.
He pleaded not guilty on two indict-
ments, one charging him with con-
spiracy to commit treason against the
United States, and the other with con-
spiracy to violate the Espionage Act.
He was held without bail, and because
of his plea that it is difficult to get
proper counsel, since American law-
yers are not inclined to defend per-
sons on such charges, the judge said
he would assist him in obtaining
counsel.

While Jeremiah O'Leary was being
arraigned, Arthur L. Lyons, one of his
former employees, was testifying in
the United States District Court in the
case of John J. O'Leary, who is ac-
cused of aiding his brother Jeremiah
to escape.

Lyons described the flight west-
ward from New York. He said Jeremia-
had obtained one of John's old
suits of clothes and, with Lyons, had
taken the St. Louis train on May 8,
and had finally reached Portland. An
intimation of what part of Jeremiah's
defense may be seen in the de-
scription by Lyons of O'Leary's con-
stant fear of being followed by secret
service men, and of how Jeremiah
commented on the sand dunes and
barren spaces through which the train
passed as being beautiful.

At Portland, the testimony ran,
Lyons, acting for O'Leary, bought the
Sara chicken ranch, in the name of
Thomas J. Corbett, from a man named
Sager. Soon after they learned
O'Leary's bond had been declared for-
feited, Lyons said Jeremiah concocted
a story for him to tell in New York.
Lyons went back via New Mexico and
Texas, to give color to this story,
which was that he had lost Jeremiah

(Continued on page five, column two)

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AUSTRIAN ATTACK CALLED A FAILURE BY MR. BONAR LAW

British Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer Declares That United
States Troops "Are Not Com-
ing; They Have Come!"

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tues-
day)—Although it was expected that
Mr. Bonar Law's statement in moving
a vote of credit for £500,000,000 in
the House of Commons today would
include nothing of very special in-
terest, his statement as to the mili-
tary situation in France and Italy
was listened to with deep attention
and greeted with cheers expressive
of the genuine satisfaction of the
members.

His statement to the effect that
"American troops are not coming;
they have come! America isn't com-
ing into the war; she is in it!" was
greeted with cheers as enthusiastic as
the feeling of the House was genuine.

Mr. Bonar Law, in moving a vote of
credit, stated that the daily average
expenditure during the current finan-
cial quarter was £6,848,000, a reduc-
tion, compared with estimates of
£138,000. Including the present vote,
the total credits voted since the war
began is £7,342,000,000. This new
vote would last till the end of August.

Referring to the military situation,
Mr. Bonar Law described the Aus-
trian offensive as part of the inten-
sive offensive being carried on over
the whole battle front. The suspicion
was justifiable, he thought, that the
offensive had originated in Berlin,
rather than in Vienna. More than
half of the total Austro-Hungarian
force was engaged, but all he could
say was that after three days' fighting
the attack had failed.

Mr. Bonar Law said that advices
from Italian headquarters stated that
the Austrians, on the third day, had
not attained the objectives hoped for
on the first day, and it was also true
to say that no offensive on this scale
throughout the whole war had in its
initiation secured so little success.

Not only had the British and French
troops given a good account of them-
selves, but the Italians had fought
throughout with the greatest courage
and the most marked tenacity. It was
too soon, the Chancellor continued,
to say that the danger was over, but it
was not too soon to attempt, on be-
half of the House of Commons, to
express their admiration and gratitude
for the Italians' share in this terrible
struggle.

Referring to the position in France,
Mr. Bonar Law said that before the
attack began on March 21, British
headquarters and the headquarters
of their allies knew every prepara-
tion was being made. They knew the
positions to which enemy divisions
were being brought in front of the
allied lines. There was all the evi-
dence of an immediate attack. Despite
that fact, the staffs, both French and
British, were a little doubtful whether
the attack was coming, because their
information assured them that the
Germans were in the process of bring-
ing divisions from Russia and that
the relative German strength would be
greater a month or two later than
it was when the attack took place.

"But the attack came," Mr. Bonar
Law continued, "and it attained an
amount of success which caused every
one the utmost anxiety. Three months
have passed, and although the battle
is a continuous one, we can look back
upon what has happened with some
confidence."

The three great German strategic
objects were Paris, the Channel ports,

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and the breaking of the line of communication between the British and French forces, but after three months not one of these objects had been gained. There was increasing evidence, Mr. Bonar Law said, that the German press was becoming disappointed with the success, great as it had been.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna both contributed striking speeches, but it was notable that speech after speech of the British members revealed anxiety as to the situation. Extraordinary and prolonged applause greeted Mr. Asquith's cordial reference to Russia. The House apparently agreed with him in objecting to warring Russia off the slate and treating her as a non-existent or negligible factor or as a country which had failed the Allies and must now "stew in her own juice."

"With all the resources of diplomacy," Mr. Asquith said, "and if necessary, with all military and naval assistance we have before us is too late, and while opportunities are still open to build upon a new foundation it is true, a relation of friendship and intimate alliance with the Russian people."

Russia, he declared, was the obvious and chosen victim of German penetration and of the expansion by direct and indirect means of German control. Mr. Asquith showed no enthusiasm for unity of command, although accepting it as a fact accomplished and warmly endorsing the illustrious general Foch. He noted in passing, the advantages of the duality of command as exemplified by Marlborough and Prince Eugene and by Wellington and Blücher. He also desired reassurance on the need of increasing the British combatant forces, and in view of extension of the length of the allied front and on the vital matter of strengthening the means of communication behind the lines.

Mr. McKenna was warmly cheered in his insistence on the need for more economy, especially in government departments.

At the close of the debate which followed, Mr. Bonar Law expressed himself as being startled to find that most of the speakers considered him optimistic. On the contrary, he entirely agreed with Mr. Asquith that the present situation was as grave and menacing as had ever confronted them since the beginning of the war. Like Mr. Asquith, however, Mr. Bonar Law's speech showed confidence in ultimate victory and in this connection the Chancellor of the Exchequer read a striking minute of the last Supreme War Council, which said: "Thanks to the prompt and cordial cooperation of the President of the United States, arrangements set on foot more than two months ago for the transportation and training of American troops will make it impossible for the enemy to gain victory by wearing out the allied reserves before he has exhausted his own."

Mr. Bonar Law's speech laid great emphasis on the American factor which had swelled from a small rivulet to a mighty river, and which constituted the great factor of the present year, and probably the decisive factor of the whole war. Other factors justifying confidence were the admitted British supremacy in the air and the growing mystery of the submarine menace, which no longer menaced the country with starvation.

In May, as in April, the world's construction of ships had exceeded the destruction. Another big blow on land would come, Mr. Bonar Law added, and he claimed that those most competent to judge, looked to the future without alarm.

RUMANIAN PEACE EXPLAINED BY KING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—"Rumania has concluded a peace which was forced upon her as a necessary condition of her existence," King Ferdinand declared in a speech from the throne at the opening of the Rumanian Parliament in Jassy. "This treaty imposes painful sacrifices," he added, "but the Rumanian people will examine it with a stanchness drawn from a full comprehension of the State's interests."

The King then referred with gratification to the restoration of the beautiful Moldavian land and the restoration of the Bessarabian people. This event, he said, had paved the way for a restoration of friendship with the Central Powers as it existed in the past. The speech also contained references to agrarian reform.

Rumanian Parliament Opens

JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday).—The opening of Parliament in the National Theater on Monday passed off in quiet and dignity. The Queen and the Princess did not appear and the diplomatic corps was not invited to attend. King Ferdinand was loudly cheered.

AMERICAN SCHOOL AT LEGHORN

LEGHORN, Italy (Tuesday).—The splendid resistance of the Italian troops in the face of the Austrian offensive was celebrated here today by the inauguration of a permanent monument to the United States in the form of a model school building and recreation park for 100 children of soldiers, made orphans by the war. Funds for the building and park were provided by the American Red Cross, which supervised the work. The municipal authorities sent a telegram to the American Ambassador, Thomas Nelson Page, thanking the American people for the generous gift.

GEN. GUILLAUMAT'S SUCCESSOR

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—Gen. Franchet D'Espèrey has been appointed commander-in-chief of the allied forces in the Near East in succession to General Guillaumat, who has been made military governor of Paris. Gen. Franchet D'Espèrey was entertained at a luncheon today by M. Venizelos, Premier of Greece.

AUSTRIANS HELD AT EVERY POINT

(Continued from page one)

are battling to obtain command of the railways to Treviso and Mestre so as to reach Venice, is not peculiarly dangerous to the Italians. Even the capture of Venice would mean little but a certain amount of élat to Field Marshal von Boroevic. Indeed the capture of it would even prevent the danger of bombardment.

Austrian Tactics Imitative

Strength Lacking to Follow Closely German Method.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Discussing the Austrian offensive with a reliable authority yesterday afternoon, the Christian Science Monitor as pretty thoroughly held. The informant of this newspaper confessed to being puzzled by the Austrians' offensive tactics. The view was expressed that the Austrians were probably following General Cadorna's plan when he made his famous thrust across the Isonzo above Gorizia which was to feel out the whole opposing line along the widest possible front and push at the weakest point. The methods used by the Austrian generals were identical with those of the recent German offensives excepting the crowning method whereby Germany with masses of reserves, echeloned at a great depth behind, was able to throw the whole body into the breach made by the storming troops and thus exploit the salient. The Austrians' failure to do this could only be due, The Christian Science Monitor informant thought, to weakness, either numerical or otherwise.

Regarding the German methods this informant stated that it had now come to light that Germany had won at Riga and Austria at Caporetta by precisely the same tactics as those which on Ludendorff had developed so efficiently at St. Quentin and on the Lys and the Aisne. Owing to the state of affairs in Russia and the confusion at Caporetta, there were no Entente officers on the spot who were sufficiently versed in military tactics to appreciate the full significance of the movements.

Regarding the effect of the failure of the Austrians' offensive upon the people of the Dual Monarchy, it was not considered likely that the effect would be immediately seen, as the people were so sudden, the meaning of the failure would take time to penetrate.

Touching upon Russia, the situation there was described as now quite devoid of party or small factions. The people now could only be described as pro-German or anti-German, either the one or the other. For example, the only true Bolshevik was Lenin, and the only cadet was Miliukoff. The land would never again revert to the original landowners, unless a German occupation was brought about. An interesting feature of the Russian situation, The Christian Science Monitor informant said, was the existence of the Czech troops, of whom, he estimated, there were 50,000. These were scattered throughout Russia, but mainly along the Siberian railway and at Vladivostok, and were strongly anti-German. They were certainly good fighters, he said.

Ready for New German Move

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The lull on the Aisne, Oise and Somme fronts is not deluding the French military commentators. M. Polybe of the Figaro describes the pause as an opportunity for Ludendorff to reconstitute the divisions for a further attack, the German general still possessing the advantage of internal lines. "A fresh offensive," he declares, "is already heralded by the booming of guns toward the North Sea, and this makes a firm attitude of the right wing of the Adriatic all the more imperative."

L'Homme Libre, commenting on the situation, refers to the record arrival of American troops during the last few days, stating that the last arrivals are in such numbers that it is doubtful whether the American and British authorities can improve on the achievement. Amazing scenes have been witnessed at a certain port. Ship after ship, some of extraordinary dimensions, landed soldiers who were immediately sent where the fate of the nation is being decided.

Meanwhile in Paris active preparations against a further German thrust continue. The same experiment in removing the mural decorations in Amiens is taking place with equal success at the Pantheon where Puvion de Chavannes' masterpieces are being rolled up and placed in security. The annual rose show at Bagatelle in Bois de Boulogne is being largely attended and great interest evidenced in the Californian rose, Los Angeles, which has won a gold medal.

Vital Month for Italy

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—Discussing the war situation, the Corriere della Sera of Milan says:

"This month is the most vital in Italy's history, with all Austria against it. Every Italian soldier must be fired by the glorious example of Captain Rizzo who, almost unaided, dealt such a terrible blow to the Austrian fleet."

There is no uneasiness among the inhabitants thus far, but a few peasants have been seen along the roads, seeking new homes further from the scene of the battle. While Venice feels the menace, those who have remained in the city—about 50,000 in all—have become accustomed to air raids, war dangers and the sound of

artillery fire. So there has been no exodus from Venice of late.

Zeebrugge Still Blocked

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The entrance to the harbor of Zeebrugge is blocked, according to Lieutenants George Coward and John Read of the British Royal Air Force, who landed in the province of Zeeland Monday, and are to be interned at The Hague. In an interview published in the Telegraaf, they say the Germans are working day and night to clear the passage, but each night British aviators demolish the Germans' work. The cement ships in the harbor are still there and the Germans are afraid to blow them up for fear they will also destroy the sluices. The lieutenants assert that no submarines can enter or leave Zeebrugge. The blockade of Ostend is not so complete, but the Germans are having great trouble there.

The motor of the seaplane carrying Coward and Read failed while they were bombing Zeebrugge. German aviators attacked the machine, but they managed to reach Holland.

New Ukrainian Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany and Austria, official telegrams based on German dispatches say, have recognized the new Ukrainian Government by General Skoropadski as Hetman, or Dictator, in succession to the Rada. He is a descendant of a Hetman of a Cossack republic. The dispatches say he pledged himself to rule in close relations with the Central Powers.

General Denissow has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Cossack troops. Generals Popov and Semislaw have resigned.

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—The German official report made public on Tuesday reads as follows:

"The enemy's artillery fire has increased to great intensity on isolated sectors in Flanders, on both sides of the Lys and between Arras and Albert."

"Toward midnight, after violent outbursts of firing, the enemy attacked southwest of Albert. He was repulsed and left prisoners in our hands."

"Southwest of Noyon and south of the Aisne the artillery activity was revived during the evening. Partial advances of the enemy north of the Aisne and northwest of Château Thierry were repulsed."

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The text of today's official statement reads:

"We carried out a successful raid last night south of Hebuterne."

"In the Vieux Berquin sector, a part of our troops attacked and recaptured one of the posts taken by the enemy in this locality on the night of June 14. We secured a few prisoners and two machine guns."

The British War Office issued on Tuesday night the following statement:

"We carried out a successful raid last night north of Lens. This morning English troops raided the enemy's trenches south of Hulluch and captured several prisoners after strong fighting."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report beyond artillery activity by both sides."

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Today's official statement follows:

"Last night at 6 o'clock, the Germans delivered a violent preparatory artillery fire along the whole front of Rheims from the region of Virny, west of the city, as far east as La Pomelle. At 9 o'clock, the enemy infantry began an attack on the French positions between these two points."

"The French troops resisted the German attack with complete success, the counter-barrage of the French artillery proving very strong."

"Between Virny and Ormes German assault troops were stopped by the French fire and forced to return many times to their lines of departure, and were not finally able to reach the French positions."

"Around Rheims violent combats developed, during the course of which the enemy suffered heavy losses and was everywhere repulsed. "East of Rheims the fighting likewise ended to the advantage of the French. The Germans, having been successful in penetrating the woods northeast of Sillery, were driven out by a counter-attack."

"Prisoners taken in the region of Rheims declared that the town was attacked by three divisions, which were ordered to take the place at all costs during the night."

The French War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement: "The artillery activity was quite spirited northwest of Montdidier and at various points between Montdidier and the Aisne."

"We carried out this morning a local attack south of Valseury which permitted us to improve our positions. We captured about a hundred prisoners and some machine guns."

"A German raid was repulsed in the region of Avocourt; the enemy left dead on the ground. We took prisoners."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The Italian War Office issued a statement on Tuesday night which reads as follows:

"The violence of the battle has somewhat decreased along the mountain front, but is increasing along the Piave River."

"The third army withstood the powerful efforts of the enemy yesterday, in front of Maserada and at Candelo (on the Piave River) renewed attempts to establish new openings on the right bank of the river were repulsed."

"From Fossalta to Capo Sile the struggle raged without pause. "On the northern edge of the Mon-

tello we strengthened our occupation of the river as far as Cassanerona."

"In the afternoon the enemy from the northeastern salient on the mountain delivered two attacks. The first was arrested to the east of a line north-east of Glavera. The second was stopped immediately south of the Soastro-San Andrea Railway."

"In the Grappa region we repulsed enemy attacks and carried out successful raids, taking 100 prisoners."

"At the end of the Brenta Valley and east of the Frenzela Valley, enemy thrusts were promptly arrested."

"On the eastern margin of the Asiago Plateau, our troops wrested from the enemy Raza Pizzo and the heights southeast of Sasso, capturing about 300 prisoners."

"Our parties and a French contingent in a strong attack gained upon the spur of Costalunga and took some prisoners there."

"Formidable enemy attacks alternated with our counter-attacks. At the beginning vigorous advances were crushed by our resistance or arrested by counter-offensive actions. The struggle was suspended only late at night."

"The valiant troops of our army were strenuously tried, but the enemy was not able to increase the short depth in the strip of ground within which the fighting has been raging four days."

"Prisoners to the number of 1550 remained in our hands."

"Our armies tirelessly continued to participate effectively in the battle, notwithstanding the heavy rain."

"Numerous prisoners were captured by the British."

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday).—The following statement issued from the Austrian War Office on Tuesday reads as follows:

"On both sides of the River Brenta the enemy constantly renewed his vain attacks against our new positions."

"The British attacks south of Asiago were just as unsuccessful. "The number of prisoners has been increased to 30,000. We have captured 120 guns. The booty in mine throwers and machine guns, as well as other war material has not yet been counted."

"The battle in Venetia is following its course. The army of Col.-Gen. Freiherr von Wurm has gained at numerous points. Its south wing, fighting stubbornly, has reached the Fossalta Canal."

"Colonel-General Archduke Joseph has consolidated his successes in the Montello region. Italian counter-attacks broke down. In the three days of fighting 73 guns, including many of heavy caliber, were captured in this region."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Tuesday says:

"Section A. There was continued artillery fighting in the Chateau Thierry region and on the Marne front. Last night our patrols crossed the Marne and captured several prisoners."

"Section B. There is nothing to report in this section."

STAMBULOVIST PARTY IN BULGARIA

Its Adhesion to Opposition Element Regarded as Reflection of Popular Discontent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—A Sofia message ascribes the resignation of the Radoslavoff Cabinet to a partial ministerial crisis, produced by the final adhesion to the opposition of the Stambulovist Party, which had hitherto stood midway between the government and the opposition. Its attitude is evidently a response to popular discontent with the food situation, Bulgaria's failure to secure the whole of Dobruja at the Bucharest treaty, the renewal of Turkish demands for compensation, and uneasiness regarding the Central Empires' attitude toward Greece in view of the intensified fighting on the Macedonian front. Only recently Mr. Radoslavoff found it necessary to explain through the medium of Kambana, that the Central Empires had no need formally to declare war on Greece, having merely accepted the Greek declaration of war as they did the Italian. Their attitude toward Greece, he affirmed, was entirely identical with that of Bulgaria.

The German papers foreshadow the formation of a coalition government, representing all the opposition parties; and are loudly insisting that this will mean no change in Bulgarian foreign policy, the crisis being solely a domestic one, and all Russophile parties in Bulgaria having long since been converted to the Central European alliance.

Supplies Question in Bulgaria

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—According to the Germania, of Berlin, the food situation in Bulgaria brought about Premier Radoslavoff's resignation. The food problem in that country, the newspaper adds, is becoming increasingly difficult. Its supplies are entirely exhausted, and the nation is asking advances of grain to cover the time until the next harvest. The Central Powers, however, the Germania declares, cannot give Bulgaria this aid to the extent desired.

STUDY OF NEW STAR URGED

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Amateur stargazers all over the world are urged in a bulletin issued by the Harvard College Observatory today to observe the new bright star recently discovered in the constellation Aquila, and make reports to the observatory for the benefit of science. "The appearance of Nova Aquila No. 3," says the bulletin, "enables any person, even without instruments or previous experience, to make observations of permanent value to astronomy."

BOLSHEVIKI RANKS SPLIT BY QUARREL

Central Executive Committee Takes Drastic Step—Decides to Expell Unruly Members

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Soviets took a drastic step on Friday, in deciding to expell those of its members representing the Social Revolutionists, the Right, the Center and the Mensheviks, according to a Russian wireless message received here. All local councils are to be asked to expell representatives of the same parties.

It is declared that it has been established clearly that representatives of the ousted parties, including the most responsible members, have been found guilty of organizing an armed revolt against the workmen and peasants and in it acted in alliance with the counter-revolutionaries, "On the Don, in conjunction with Generals Kaledin and Korniloff, in the Urals, in conjunction with General Dutov, in Siberia, in conjunction with Semenov, Horvath and Koltchak, and in the last few days with the Tzcho-Slovaks and their supporters, the Black Bynd."

Anarchy Grows in Ukraine

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The new government in Ukraine has not succeeded in any notable extent in curbing the anarchic conditions prevalent there, says a Kiev dispatch to the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau. On the contrary, adds the message, these conditions appear to have assumed menacing proportions recently in some districts. There are daily arrests of revolutionary Socialist agitators.

The activity of agitators, who are planning a new revolution, is perceptible in all districts, the advices continue, while the majority of the Ukrainians have no confidence in the new régime. The collection of food-stuffs, it is added, depends upon energetic measures in making seizures, as a dangerous propaganda is being carried on among the peasants to induce them to turn their grain into spirits by distilling it themselves.

Army of Occupation in Russia

MOSCOW, Russia (June 15).—(By the Associated Press).—German and Austrian troops now occupying territory of the former Russian Empire number about 300,000. This excludes Finland. The advanced enemy line begins at Narva, on the Bay of Narva in Estonia (about 90 miles west of Petrograd) and runs through Pakov, Orsha, Kursk, Valui, Novo, Tcherkan and Rostov on the Don.

More than one-half of the Black Sea fleet which escaped from Sebastopol is now at Novorossisk where the Bolsheviks are in control, although German submarines are reported to be guarding the entrance to the harbor. Turkish troops, the strength of which is unknown to the Russian military authorities, have advanced in trans-Caucasia from Batum, on the Black Sea, to a point a few miles east of Alexandropol (on the railroad running south into Persia).

German and Austrian troops are about equally divided between the Ukraine and the district in the north, and are kept constantly moving, apparently with the purpose of preventing the Bolsheviks from gaining the sympathy of the people.

The German troops in Finland are estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000. They are supported by 50,000 White Guards. In Finland the Germans have moved east from the railway to Lake Koutimo, where they are repairing the fleet and erecting barracks for thousands of troops and apparently preparing for a movement against the Murmansk Railway in the vicinity of Kiro. The Germans and White Guards are also north of Tornea (at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia), and are bringing a railway extension toward Petchenga.

AMERICAN STATEMENT ON THE SUBMARINE

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The opinion expressed by Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, to the Associated Press last week, that the submarine activity of the Germans off the Atlantic coast of the United States should not be taken very seriously, as the Germans probably would not attempt to block the American shores, resulted today in the following statement:

"Every submarine which operates far afield, as off the extensive coast of America, simply means less losses to the Allies, because it is one less submarine where shipping is heavy and therefore harder to protect. If the Allies could in any way influence the enemy they would encourage him to send his submarines to these areas distant from the critical areas."

"Such activities will, of course, result in the loss of some ships—losses which will undoubtedly go on until the end of the war. What we are concerned about is whether the losses the enemy inflicts are critical—are more than we can stand. As long as they are kept below the critical stage they could go on indefinitely and not affect the war."

"The situation today is that there is sufficient tonnage to meet the allied demands, and it is constantly growing larger. At the present rate of construction it will continue to grow larger, even if the submarine losses increase. The enemy's high command knows these basic facts only too well, as is evidenced by their desperate attempts to force a decision on land before the full weight of American intervention can be brought to bear."

NEWS-PRINT PAPER PRICES ARE FIXED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maximum news-print paper prices were fixed today by the Federal Trade Commission, in accordance with an agreement between the Attorney-General and manufacturers of the United States and Canada, as follows: Roll news in car lots, \$3.10 per 100 pounds; roll news in less than car lots, \$3.22; sheet news in car lots, \$3.50; sheet news in less than car lots, \$3.62.

AUSTRIAN CABINET'S POSITION

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Vienna Fremdenblatt, a copy of which has been received here, says a majority of the members of the Austrian Cabinet have decided that a session of Parliament is impossible and that the government either must resign or dissolve the House. If Dr. von Seydler, the Premier, does not take this view, the dispatch adds, a number of the ministers have decided to resign, in which case Dr. von Seydler would reform the Cabinet, including in it some of the leading German deputies, and carry on the government under paragraph 14 of the Constitution, under which the Emperor may promulgate the budget.

SAFE CONDUCTS ARRANGED

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The Handelsblad announces the successful conclusion of an agreement between Germany and Holland for the issue of safe conducts for Dutch ships sailing to Scandinavia.

The Summer Hat of half the world!

WHY NOT YOURS, TOO?

Fine for Motoring—Golf—Polo

These well-finished Chinese pitch helmets are made to our order, on special American style blocks. Pongee silk covered. Green underbrim. Large air space, cool always, give good shade and are well ventilated. Size 7 weighs 6 ounces. Give your regular hat size when ordering. Price delivered anywhere in U. S.

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is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delivery appeals to those of discriminating taste at all prices.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 13.

Number that have voted against, 1.

Number that have yet to vote, 33.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 23.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 13.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

ARIZONA—May 24.

State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):

LOUISIANA—May 23.

AMERICAN CITIZEN ARRESTED IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Jacob Julius Stern, a silk merchant claiming to be an American citizen, was arrested yesterday on a charge of commerce with the enemy. A native of Germany, 30 years ago he went to the United States, where he founded the business of Stern & Stern.

Stern's American naturalization was questioned by the French authorities in 1915, but he took the matter into the courts and obtained recognition of his American citizenship, and the order of sequestration against his property was lifted.

He has been placed in the Santo prison without bail.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Denial that Stern & Stern, silk merchants, had any commercial dealings with the enemy was made by Emil Stern today when told that his brother and partner, Jacob Julius Stern, had been arrested in Paris on that charge.

"We are in the dark concerning the arrest," he said. "Our firm has had no dealings with Germany or Austria, even before the war. There is absolutely no truth in any statement that our firm has had any commercial dealings with the enemy."

EXCHANGE BANK OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Opposition to the bill to establish a federal reserve foreign exchange bank was expressed at the Senate Banking Committee hearing by F. A. Goodhue of Boston, who said such a bank could not improve rates of exchange, and would be superfluous.

Jamerson

BOSTON, Philadelphia St. Louis Kansas City Cleveland Cincinnati Indianapolis

BRIEF REVIEW OF
BONNET ROUGE CASE

Trial, Complicated and Involved.
Lasted 16 Days and Some 150
Witnesses Were Heard—Af-
fair Bound Up With Others

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The listening, read-
ing, watching community came to the
conclusion that as treason trials go—
and they are not a novelty now—the
"Bonnet Rouge" affair was not the
most absorbing. Here was a tragedy
of the deepest kind, but one without a
hero and with only a few rather sec-
ond-class villains. There was no Presi-
dent of Council on trial, no romantic
adventurer, wicked or otherwise, of
the highly colored Bolo type. Then
the case was complicated, involved,
and people sometimes hardly seemed
to understand its points. It lasted for
16 days, and some 150 witnesses were
heard and closely examined. At the
finish there was one unhappy man,
Duval, condemned to face the firing
party at Vincennes, a judgment, be it
said, that was received not without
some sympathy for the man who made
a fine show of real dignity at the end,
while the six others had varying
degrees of punishment meted out.
Duval's defense of himself at the end
was fine and effective, and his support
of his fellow inculpés was chivalrous,
but otherwise it was not a great case
from the public point of view. These
cases, affecting merely the lives of
individuals, but those of nations, are,
however, not arranged for entertain-
ment, and the fact remains that the
Bonnet Rouge affair is in a way the
parent of others, for nearly all these
treason cases are bound up with each
other. Enterprises, conspiracies, nego-
tiations, seem to be intertwined in a
confusing tangle, but the Bonnet
Rouge is the key case.

The man Almeyreda, who would
have been a chief figure in the case,
was removed from the scene in the
earliest days of its publicity. In cir-
cumstances which are still remem-
bered. Of those that remained and
were dealt with by the third Paris
court-martial there was Duval, the
manager of the Bonnet Rouge,
charged with intelligence and com-
merce with the enemy, Marion with
complicity in intelligence and com-
merce with the enemy, Goldstry with
complicity in intelligence and com-
merce with the enemy, Joula with in-
telligence with the enemy, Leymarie
with complicity in commerce with the
enemy, and Vercauon likewise. The
chief things to be remembered are that
the Bonnet Rouge, founded in 1913,
first a weekly and then an evening
newspaper of Paris, was not conspicu-
ous for the patriotic feeling that it ex-
hibited. It went in for criticism of
high authorities of all kinds. It was
strongly pacifist, it belittled the po-
litical and military leaders not only
of France, but also of her allies, was
always contemptuous of England and
ever ready to make unfair accusations
against her, and favored a rapproche-
ment with Germany. The paper be-
came very venturesome, for there was
much scope for this sort of thing in
the early days of the war. But in the
early part of 1917 the Bonnet Rouge
had begun to make itself too con-
spicuous and the French government
and the French of the governmental
and military authorities were upon it.

Last August the editor, Almeyreda,
and the manager, Duval, were ar-
rested; with the law at work the whole
amazing truth of the machinations that
were going on in various dark corners
of France, conducted by the most
eminent personages, burst upon the
government and the community like
the explosion of a mighty gun. It was
seen at the first examination that the
funds of the Bonnet Rouge came
chiefly from persons who were among
the warmest adherents of Entente
policy. It was amazing to discover
that the Minister of the Interior, M.
Malvy, had subsidized the paper to
the extent of 6000 francs a month,
and that Almeyreda, who before the
war had been on terms of close asso-
ciation with M. Caillaux, had received
40,000 francs from him at the time
that Mme. Caillaux was being
tried for shooting M. Calmette, the
editor of the Figaro. The French Gov-
ernment, once on the track of this big
and ugly business, became suspicious
of Duval's visits to Switzerland, and
when he was stopped at the frontier
and searched, a check for 150,837
francs, drawn to the order of a Mann-
heim banking firm, was found in his
possession.

M. Malvy, who, as everybody knows,
demanded that the accusations
against him should be immediately
and thoroughly investigated, said that
Almeyreda, who had been well known
in anti-militarist and anarchist cir-
cles for many years previously, went
to him, as Minister of the Interior,
when war broke out, and proposed
that the anarchist and anti-militar-
ists of France should be left undis-
turbed on condition that they un-
dertaking to destroy the entire ma-
chinery for French mobilization as
they had proposed to do. M. Malvy
agreed. Since the great affair M.
Clemenceau has attacked the political
defense of M. Malvy, and it has be-
come a question of how far the
latter's sense of patriotism was com-
mendable, but a hundred, and more
than a hundred, issues have been
tested in the course of this trial.

The opening was a very simple and
placid affair, for this time there were
no effects. The case began in a room
which contained no ornament save a
bust of the Republic, though the case
was subsequently taken in the more
elaborate court room in which Bolo
was tried. Many of the figures that
became familiar during the Bolo trial
were here again. There was Colonel
Voyer as President of the Court, and
Lieutenant Mornet, the governmental
prosecutor; but the little French

counsel did not present such a pic-
turesque figure as during the Bolo
business. He appeared spick and
span in a nice new uniform and there
was generally a tendency toward so-
briety and discipline in the court.

But Lieutenant Mornet has shed
none of his mannerisms, nor his dra-
matic capacity, and in the long course
of this trial he provided the court with
bristling interludes. If a question of
the patriotism or the safety of France
is involved and it falls to the lot of
Lieutenant Mornet to express his sur-
prise, no one can do it with greater
effect. He is stupefied; he can scarcely
believe that there can be such men in
France as these who tell him such
amazing things. Thus, when the trial
was already well advanced, M. Dumas,
chief of the general information service
at the prefecture of police, was
brought to the witness bar to give
evidence concerning the way in which
Duval had once been employed to ap-
ply the department with information
about the internal state of Germany.

This was in 1915, and at that time
Duval gave him the impression of
being an impecunious little man. Yet
an important point in the case was the
fact that in June, 1914, he had come
into possession of 500,000 francs. M.
Dumas was cross-examined as to how
he came to give a pass to such a man
to go to Switzerland, and then the
question of the confidence that he had
reposed in Duval, another question
was raised, lieutenant Mornet
asked the official of police if he knew
that Duval had been twice convicted
for swindling and once for desertion.
M. Dumas answered that he knew it,
but he did not permit himself to say
anything about it, as he did not select
his correspondents from among the
archbishops. At this Lieutenant Mornet
leaped up, leaned over his desk,
and after a few seconds of tense
silence, looking M. Dumas in the face,
shouted: "You knew it! You knew it!"
And in the midst of the war you
intrude a confidential mission abroad
to such a man! Monsieur, you are a
singular commissioner of police, and
I say this to you with an emotion I
do not seek to hide." This im-
passioned outburst had created a stir in
court, and Maitre Gauchic, who was
defending Duval, interposed, asking
for moderation.

Among the long line of witnesses
for the prosecution and the defense,
with their torrent of evidence show-
ing the amount of intrigue that had
for so long been going on beneath the
surface of things in Paris, there were
two whose testimony excited the chief
interest, and that for the best of
reasons, namely, Duval and M. Caillaux.
Duval, who described himself as a
man of letters, created a good impres-
sion by his alertness, although there
was little polish about him. His ex-
planation of the check found on him
at the frontier was that it resulted
from his interest in a syndicate that
was organized at San Stefano, near
Constantinople, for the development
of the place as a bathing and amuse-
ment resort. He stated that Marx, the
Mannheim banker, and other Germans
were concerned in this syndicate, and
that he had met Marx some ten times
in Switzerland in reference to this
business and with the main purpose
of protecting the French interests. Be-
cause he had assisted Marx to protect
himself from the other directors, who
were a very doubtful crew, Marx had
rewarded him with half a million
francs. Duval went into close details
and set up a complicated story of his
financial arrangements, but what was
known about the San Stefano syn-
dicate did not corroborate his statement.

As to M. Caillaux, what he had to
say, when he made his appearance at
the witness bar near the end of the
trial, had but little bearing upon the
case, but he seemed very anxious to
make a long statement more on his
own behalf than that of anyone else.
He protested ignorance of the exist-
ence or name of Marx until last year,
whereas, it was alleged that he men-
tioned him to Landau, one of the Bon-
net Rouge staff, when the latter called
on him in 1915. That was the whole
point—what M. Caillaux knew of Marx
at that stage—and inferentially what
he had to do with him.

Perhaps a good half of the evidence
tendered had little or nothing to do
with the pressing home of the
charges, but the business of the pro-
secution was to get all the facts they
could about everything that might be
of use, if not now, later on. In his
final speech Duval intimated that
Rousseau and Voltaire had chiefly in-
fluenced him in his literary work, and
he wanted to know what would hap-
pened if they had been condemned by
court-martial. He said he did not
write for the common people who
could not appreciate such irony, but
for intellectuals, and that the French
temperament always needed a certain
display of the spirit of the frondeur.
He defended the articles that had ap-
peared in the Bonnet Rouge, denying
that they had a demoralizing effect on
the soldiers at the front. His speech
was effective, and certainly gained sym-
pathy for him, particularly a part in
which he defended his fellow-prison-
ers, declaring that they were not ac-
quainted with the financial affairs of
the paper or the source of its money.
Nevertheless the court-martial sen-
tenced Duval to the extreme penalty
of the law. Lesser punishments were
awarded to the others.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO
REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report dis-
loyal acts, seditious utterances and
any information relative to attempts
to hinder the United States in the
prosecution of the war, to the United
States Department of Justice, Bureau
of Investigation, 45 Milk Street,
Boston."

The foregoing is a statement in-
tended for all loyal citizens of the
United States, printed day by day in
these columns at the request of
George F. Kelleher, division super-
intendent of the United States De-
partment of Justice, Bureau of In-
vestigation, for Massachusetts, Ver-
mont and New Hampshire.

ADVERTISEMENTS
IN GERMAN PRESS

Careful Study of Papers for First
Three Months of Current Year
Reveals Steadily Increasing
Shortage of Goods and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A summary of
the advertisements in German papers
for the first three months of the cur-
rent year draws up in competent
quarters makes interesting reading.
Although, its authors observe, a care-
ful study of this kind "cannot always
be depended upon to give an invari-
ably reliable, detailed and accurate
view of the German markets, still the
general impression conveyed of a
steadily increasing shortage of goods
and labor is so marked as to be worthy
of consideration. No leather! No
wool! No cotton! A very scanty sup-
ply of chemicals and metals! A great
shortage of man-power. The whole
situation can be concisely summed up
in these few words. With the exception
of advertisements offering machine oil
and grease for leather, nothing has
been noted as pointing to any addi-
tional supplies arriving from the east-
ern frontier."

A more detailed examination of the
summary confirms the accuracy of this
verdict. With regard to agricultural
implements, for instance, a perusal, it
reads, of the two papers that deal most
with these, Die Deutsche Tages Zeit-
ung and the Schlesische Zeitung, shows
that quite a large number of motor
plows, manure spreaders, and similar
mechanical appliances, to say
nothing of ordinary hand implements,
are regularly offered for sale. When
it is remembered, however, that, in
very many cases, it is merely a ques-
tion of big firms keeping their names
before the public in view of future
business possibilities, regardless of
whether they have stock in hand or
the raw material and labor with which
to execute orders, this abundance be-
comes more apparent than real. Many
of the advertisements, too, announce
second-hand appliances for sale, the
owners, it may fairly be assumed, not
being able to procure the necessary
man-power and fuel for their use. In
some cases this reason for sale is
mentioned. Similarly offers of machin-
ery have remained fairly steady dur-
ing the period under examination.
Such offers embracing locomotives,
motors, cranes, turbines, and
dredgers, steam plows, and machine
tools, and so on. Inquiries for machin-
ery, too, are numerous, being con-
siderably in excess of the supply.
Offers under this heading of machin-
ery are, however, mostly either stand-
ing advertisements or tenders of
second-hand articles, so that in
neither case can they be regarded as
a reliable index to actual production.
Meanwhile, in the case of rails and
rolling stock the demand is greatly in
excess of the supply, inquiries, es-
pecially for goods vans, being ex-
tremely numerous. On the other hand,
there is a marked increase in the num-
ber of motor cars and lorries offered
for sale, whereas only lorries are
occasionally asked for.

With regard to clothes, the big
shops come out, from time to time,
with a long advertisement announc-
ing various kinds of costumes and
materials for sale, but there are, un-
fortunately, no indications as to the
quality and quantity of the articles of-
fered. Men's tailors are not adver-
tising at all, as there is practically no
cloth to be had. Occasionally an offer
of one suit is met with, as in the
case of one advertisement where 200
marks was asked for a blue serge
jacket suit. No cotton goods are of-
fered, and but few inquiries have been
noted, this article appearing to be quite
unobtainable. Similarly no offers of
wool have been noted, and there are
no offers of yarn either. Wool and
cotton imports being cut off, with the
exception of small consignments ar-
riving from neutral countries, the regu-
lar textile industry is at a standstill.
Recent advertisements show that the
shoddy factories in Lausitz are
closing down. On the other hand, ex-
periments are being made with other
fibers, notably nettles, from which, it
is claimed, velvet and plush are be-
ing successfully woven. In these cir-
cumstances the shortage of cotton has
been making itself very severely felt
of late, and there are no indications
in the advertisements of the arrival
of any new supplies. Occasional of-
fers of silk have been noted, with
prices running from 12.50 to 29.50
marks per meter, but such advertise-
ments are sufficiently rare to be a
negligible quantity.

In the matter of footwear, no offer
of leather boots or shoes has been
counted during the period in ques-
tion. All kinds of substitutes are
being advertised, the soles, in most
cases, being of wood, though occa-
sionally of paper or some impreg-
nated composition which, it is
claimed, is waterproof. Makers of so-
called artificial leather only supply
customers who bring their old foot-
wear (whether leather or any kind of
substitute) in exchange. The wooden
sole makers claim that their soles are
elastic and noiseless; in some cases
they appear to be jointed and pro-
tected from damp by an inner water-
proof lining. Prices range from 8
pfennings to 4 marks per pair. The
Schulte Lanz Company (makers of the
well-known type of dirigible air-
ship) are also manufacturing foot-
wear, and are offering sandals for
sale. Linoleum cuttings, which are
occasionally offered, are used, among
other purposes, for footwear. For
leather there are no offers. Mean-
while a method is being advertised
for making stockings from remnants
and rags of all kinds. Occasionally
some shop offers a consignment of
stockings and socks at prices running
from 1.95 to 10 marks.

During the months of January and

February the supply of oil, as indi-
cated by the advertisements, was prac-
tically nil, whereas the demand was
practically nil. The March announcements,
however, showed a considerable in-
crease in supplies of this kind, quite
a number of offers of machine oil
having been noted. Possibly it comes
from Rumania. With regard to fats,
an occasional offer of cast grease or
leather fat is all there is to note in
this category. Toward the end of
March such advertisements became
somewhat more numerous. As evi-
dencing the straits to which the Ger-
mans are put for fat, attention may
be called to a new patent cast-iron
trap for gathering up all the grease
contained in refuse water. It is
claimed to be indispensable for
butchers, factories, canteens, bar-
bers, and so on. There are no offers
of soap, but substitutes are plentiful.

With regard to fuel, an offer of
Silesian coal for big industrial under-
takings east of the Elbe was the only
offer of coal noted since the be-
ginning of the year. On the other hand,
firewood and peat are freely adver-
tised, but difficulties of transport
make these offers valueless to the in-
habitants of big towns. Paraffin is
frequently asked for, but very rarely
offered, and the advertisements give
no indication of any fresh supplies
having reached Germany. The po-
sition is the same with regard to
benzine. Only the offer of that com-
modity having been noted during the
period under consideration; and that
was not an ordinary commercial offer,
but an announcement that the North-
ern Watch and Clock Makers Union
would soon be able to distribute some
benzine among their colleagues.

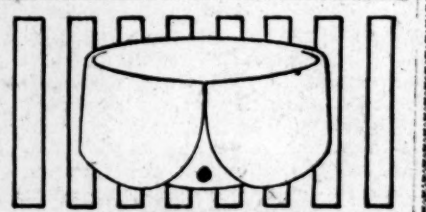
A great shortage of chemicals still
prevails, and offers are very few, while
in the case of metals the demand ex-
ceeds the supply by at least 50 per
cent, and the advertisements for a
steady decrease in offers. Bar steel,
iron, and girders of various
kinds are in constant demand. Mean-
while paper articles of all kinds are
being freely offered. Paper tissue, as
a substitute for woolen fabrics, for
making clothes for men, women and
children, overalls, aprons, and so on,
is being quoted in all the principal
papers. On the other hand, several
large concerns are advertising exten-
sively for paper for repulping, while
the Turkish Government, too, is ask-
ing for 300 vanloads of old paper to
be re-pulped for printing purposes.
Among other things, paper is being
used as a substitute for string, the
genuine article being seldom heard of
being a substitute made of twisted paper
being turned out in large quantities.

Having noted these and other de-
tails, the authoritative summary pro-
ceeds: "When we consider supply and
demand with regard to man-power,
the advertisements reveal a more defi-
nite picture than in the case of com-
modities. Let any paper be taken at
random; the inquirer is at once struck
with the great excess of demand as
compared with supply. Roughly
speaking, the proportion of situations
vacant to situations wanted is as six
to one. Actually the proportion is even
greater, as a close inspection of the
text of the situations wanted shows
that many of the applicants would, in
peace times, be regarded as more or
less unemployable on account of age.
... In a word, the enormous existing
shortage of man-power could not be
more clearly revealed than it is in
the advertisement columns of the
German newspapers."

With reference, finally, to trade
openings in other countries, the sum-
mary concludes: "Whereas in Janu-
ary and February merchants in neu-
tral and enemy countries, apparently
buoyed up by false hopes of the Rus-
sian collapse, leading to a general
peace, were extensively advertising
their wish to act as agents for German
firms, such advertisements fell off
greatly during the month of April,
thus showing that a more pessimistic
view of the situation once more pre-
vails. An interesting point about these
advertisements is that, coming as they
did from nearly all parts of Europe,
they nearly all emanated from Ger-
mans settled in the respective coun-
tries; another tribute to the German's
capacity for 'peaceful penetration.'"

SALE OF POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Potato growers
in Great Britain who have four tons
or more of sound ware potatoes for
which they are unable to find a pur-
chaser should furnish particulars to
the director of vegetable supplies,
Ministry of Food, 100, Cromwell Road,
London, S. W. 7, of the quantity and
variety of potatoes for which they
cannot find a market, together with
the situation of the farm on which the
potatoes have been grown and the
leading station to which the grower
also give the names and addresses of
any dealers to whom he has unsuc-
cessfully offered to sell his ware po-
tatoes at or above the base price cur-
rent at the date of the offer.



BOXFORD
MADE WITH
THE OVAL BUTT ONHOLE
A SMART STYLE IN

Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
\$2.50 per year and upwards
Storage for Silver and Valuable at Massachusetts
Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts
255 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

NOTABLE MEETING
OF MILLIONS CLUB

Members of Sydney, Australia,
Organization Subscribe Sum of
£2,400,000 in Sixth War Loan
at Brief Enthusiastic Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—This city re-
cently held one of the most remarkable
luncheons which Australia has seen.
After stirring speeches had been de-
livered by Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson,
the Governor-General of the Common-
wealth, Mr. William Watt, Federal
Treasurer, Alderman Joynton Smith,
the Lord Mayor of the city, and Mr.
Denison Miller, the governor of the
Commonwealth Bank, the president,
Mr. Arthur Rickard, took the chair
while 300 members of the Millions
Club subscribed £2,400,000 in less
than an hour. The sum equaled
£8000 a man.

It was indeed a golden luncheon
party and the Millions Club talked in
millions. The Australian Mutual
Provident Society took up £2,000,000
worth of bonds in the Sixth War
Loan. The Hordern Estate asked for
£50,000, Messrs. Burns Philp & Co.,
and John Bridge for £20,000 each.
There were a dozen applications for
£10,000, half a dozen for £5,000, and
a score for £1,000 each.

The chairman said that the club
was not recruiting; they were recruit-
ing money not men, and were on the
track of financial shirkers.
There was a barometer standing 30
feet high, whose zero mark was £10-
000, and its bursting point £1,000,000.
The barometer burst with a loud re-
port when the million pound mark was
reached and the Australian flag was
unfurled. A second later there was
another explosion and the Union Jack
was shak- out, and still another ex-
plosion showed the Stars and Stripes.
Enthusiasm ran high.

Delamare McKay, a Sydney poet,
had composed a verse, the eloquent
telling of the men in the
trenches going "over the top." The
question which followed was, "What
is the practical value of your appre-
ciation?"

The Millions Club is the only in-
stitution of its kind in the Common-
wealth. Its chief object is to fill Aus-
tralia's empty spaces with English-
speaking people. The club assists all
movements encouraging the advance-
ment of the State along the avenues of
commercial, industrial, and social ac-
tivity, and seeks the general promo-
tion of the public good on non-party
lines. The visitor who is a guest at
a luncheon of the Millions Club must
be worth while. The press gives pub-
licity to these luncheons and the ad-
dresses delivered to the 300 members
of the club have a much wider audi-
ence.

The patron of the club is the Gover-
nor of the State. The Governor-Gen-
eral of the Commonwealth is a fre-
quent guest. The Prime Minister re-
cently wrote eulogistically to the club.
The Minister for Navy says: "I con-
gratulate the Millions Club upon the
work they are doing. There is a vim
and a vigor about this club."

Sir George Reid, M. P., former High
Commissioner for Australia, has de-
clared: "It is a good thing to have a
club like this, where men of all shades
of political opinions can meet on terms
of cordial equality and friendship, and
promote public-spirited citizenship. I
think it is time more of the men en-
gaged in the struggle to advance their own
interest spared some of their time,
energy, zeal, and devotion for the in-
terests of the country which enables them
to advance in life."

Lord Emmott, Undersecretary for
Colonial Affairs, wrote: "I feel so
grateful to you for the kindly recep-
tion you have given me. What strikes
me most forcibly is the fact that so
many prominent citizens, so many po-
liticians and business men have done
the honor of coming to the functions
prepared for our reception, etc."

Recently the club inaugurated a free
insurance scheme for soldiers, whereby
a number of men going to the front
were provided with £200 worth of
insurance without expense to them-
selves.

The Honor Roll of the club is a
lengthy one; many of the members
will return no more, others have been

WALPOLE BROS

553 Boylston Street
BOSTON

Are now equipped with

Household Linens

of every description suitable

for the furnishing of

Seaside and

Country Homes

Catalogue upon request

Also at 315 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.

and 100 LONDON, Dublin, Belfast,

Melbourne.

U. S. and Service Flags

All Sizes—Quick Delivery

Wholesale and Retail

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

Order Now for Fourth of July and Other

Holidays

S. BLAKE WILLSDEN

1000 Heyworth Building

30 E. Madison Street CHICAGO

HUE'S RELIABLE SEED STORE

KEEPS PLANTS AND BULBS BY MAIL

Send for Garden Guide

418 South Adams Street PEORIA, ILL.

decorated by the King. The president's
son, Lieutenant Richard, has gained
the military medal for conspicuous
bravery.

Mr. George FitzPatrick, the secre-
tary, exchanges views with the secre-
taries of similar organizations in
America and elsewhere. The club's
address is: Eastwood House, 19 Eliza-
beth Street, Sydney, New South Wales,
Australia.

THE INTER-ALLIED
ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—An account of the
constitution and methods of the Inter-
Allied Economic Council, to which al-
liances are so frequently heard, is
given by M. Jean d'Orsay in an article
in Le Matin. This inter-allied council
which is concerned with the war pur-
chases and the finances of the Entente,
and was set up in London in Decem-
ber, 1917, was due to the initiative of
the United States, and Mr. Crosby, a per-
sonal friend of President Wilson pre-
sides over it. It is the first permanent
inter-allied council on which the
United States has been represented,
and M. d'Orsay sees in it evidence of
the direct methods and the practical
decisiveness which govern American
activity. Its object is to abolish, or
at least to reduce, the loss of time and
energy and materials, to coordinate
and unite complex and divergent ef-
forts and in fact to establish a single
front in the economic battle. This
work, M. d'Orsay affirms, has been in
large measure that of the American
Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo,
while on the side of France it is only
just to recognize the value of M.
Clemenceau's clear-sightedness and
firm purpose and the zeal of M. Cam-
bon, the French Ambassador in Lon-
don, and his Lieutenant, M. de Fleuryan.
The rôle of the council whose chief
seat is at London, though it might
equally well, he says, be in Paris or
even in Rome, with a permanent secre-
tariat in London and Paris, consists in
examining, as on one common table,
all that the Allies require and pur-
chase from the United States and it
also concerns itself, by an extension
of its functions, with purchases from
neutrals.

A very simple procedure is adopted.
A critical study of all the require-
ments is made in common and, when a
conclusion has been come to, the coun-
cil makes an examination of the finan-
cial resources corresponding to these
requirements. As the war is perma-
nently upsetting all scales of values
the council indicates the priority of
the various requirements of the re-
spective governments. After it has been
drawn up the document is sent to the
American Secretary of the Treasury
and also to the other Allies. The final
decision is made at Washington. It
may be seen from this that the coun-
cil is one of the vital centers of the
war; apart from it there is no help
from outside and no importation, and
by its means abuses and inequalities
are avoided. Its exclusive and almost
sovereign jurisdiction covers war ma-
teriel and food supplies in general,
raw material and manufactured prod-
ucts, all those things in fact which are
daily arriving in Europe from the new
world in spite of torpedoes and mines.
This organization is less the product
of a crisis than a sign of a new spirit
in the management of the war. The
council only consists at present of rep-
resentatives of the United States,
Great Britain, Italy and France, the
other allied powers, Belgium, Serbia,
Portugal, Japan, and Greece, being
called to its meetings whenever their
interests are involved.

M. d'Orsay goes on to speak of the
high qualifications of the different
members of the council. It has already,
he says, done excellent work. There
are no committees in London and
Paris whose task it is to distribute the
economic forces of the Entente; a real
council of administration which, in
the name of the ideas of right and lib-
erty, rather empty fine-sounding
words as they seemed formerly, but
now full of tragic significance, aims,
like all good councils of administra-
tion, at winning the war.

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TRIBUTE TO BLACK TROOPS OF FRANCE

Men of Western Africa Respond Enthusiastically to French Call to Arms—Forces in Present War Number 120,000

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The black troops of France have lately attracted public attention on account of the official recruiting mission which, under the direction of M. Blaise Diagne, black deputy of Senegal, is actually traveling through French West Africa with a view to intensifying voluntary enlistment amongst the different races that people those vast territories. The result of the mission is not yet known, as M. Blaise Diagne, accompanied by his staff, which is composed of the sons of many of the leading chieftains of Senegal and of adjacent countries, only reached Senegal a few weeks ago. However, some people, whilst deeming the choice of M. Diagne as head of the mission an extremely happy one—fear that as he is very much Europeanized, and only knows Senegal, he will not be "black enough," if one may so express it, to win the confidence of the more primitive natives. And the persons are inclined to believe that the recruiting would have been much more efficacious had it been entrusted to different black chieftains who would have acted each in his own country, preaching a sort of crusade with the cooperation of the French Administration.

Nevertheless, whatever be the result of M. Diagne's mission, the black troops deserve a special mention for their own sakes. Their splendid heroism, intrepidity, and abnegation have revealed them the worthy brethren in arms of the French Polus who have won the admiration of the world on the different battlefields of the great war. Yet these black troops are of relatively recent formation, the first recruiting mission composed of Lieutenant-Colonel—now General—Mangin and four French officers having been appointed after the vote of the budget of 1910. The mission left Bordeaux in May, 1910, and returned to France in November of the same year, after having visited all French West Africa. General Mangin who had left France with the idea of raising the five thousand "volontaires" which the most optimistic protagonists of black recruits believed obtainable, soon realized that the immense possibilities of the African reservoir had been miscalculated and that, were it necessary, he could easily raise some forty thousand recruits yearly.

The enthusiasm with which the men of Western Africa answered the French call to arms is attributed to the fact that of all the forms of service which the French Government has required of the African, there is one almost unique—which he has never refused to accomplish, and where the supply has even surpassed the demand, viz., that of military service. The best proof of this is seen in the rapidity with which Senegalese regiments are formed, a few days sufficing for their entire completion.

This willingness to comply with France's military exigencies, and the cheerfulness with which the populations of French West Africa adopt the "career," is a fact of no small importance. French domination has introduced but few new occupations into the civil life of the native—and what tasks could France offer to those peasants uniquely occupied with their fields and flocks, and who completely ignore the law of exchange? The military career, on the other hand, seems to satisfy a particular craving; and therefore, although laborers are often more highly remunerated than the "tirailleur," military recruits are innumerable, whilst workmen and field hands are excessively rare.

A striking example of the enthusiasm with which the populations respond to France's call is furnished by the following fact: At Tivouan, during General Mangin's tour, long lists were filled with the names of those who wished to enlist as "tirailleurs." The son of Lat Dior, a chief who for 20 years fought against France and fell whilst bravely resisting the Spaniards, made the following declaration to General Mangin amidst universal approbation: "I claim the honor of fighting for the defense of our common fatherland. Should this honor be denied me, I prefer to enlist as a simple tirailleur rather than remain here as chief of my tribe." At Kaolack, General Mangin made a speech asking for voluntary recruits for the French troops noires, and the Bour Sine—the King of Sine—replied in the following terms:

"We have long been awaiting words such as those you have just uttered. We know only war! Look at our arms. Are they the arms of laborers? You say you will reserve the foremost places for those amongst us who have already been warriors. You are quite right. Fighting has always been our tradition. The land belongs to him who is capable of taking and defending it." At a gesture of the chieftain, 300 runners rushed forward. "See these men," said Bour Sine proudly. "There is not one amongst them whose family has not fallen in war. We will give you all the Gelaour (military autocracy) who remain."

These examples of the striking similarity of sentiment obtaining amongst the natives of all parts of French West Africa, be they Senegalese, Toucouleurs or Monis, prove that the creation of the troupes noires is good policy in dealing with the natives, perhaps the only successful one.

The recruiting, theoretically compulsory since the decree of Feb. 7, 1912, is in reality a sort of compromise between compulsory and voluntary service, and is carried on by

means of propaganda, special advantages, such as exemption from taxation and so forth, being granted to the tirailleurs as recruiting became more and more actively developed.

Transported into the French ranks, the black soldier brings with him all his native strength and courage, no doubt the most indispensable qualities for a soldier. In France, in spite of an intensive centralization, and of the ever greater development in the modern means of communication, the young military recruits have not lost all trace of their native provinces when they reach the barracks. The commander who studies his men carefully sees how he can bring out what is best in each of them. He also knows that a regiment composed entirely of Bretons cannot be led in the same manner as a division composed of Méridionaux, and he will be careful to regulate his demands on them according to his knowledge of the temperament of the men placed under his command.

The black has transformed his conception of the service into a religion, the strongest of all religions—to which he abandons himself with absolute confidence—with such good faith that one hesitates to apply the term mercenary to the men of the splendid Troupes Noires of France. This religion has its rule; discipline; its priest, the chief, who embodies in the eyes of the black all the idea of fatherland that he has grasped in his present stage of development. The prestige of the service comes before everything, even before that family spirit which is the very foundation of the social life of the black. For the sake of the service, he will unhesitatingly fight against the Arab—the Muhammadans will even rise against Marabouts. "Ca y a Service!" they will answer, and service signifies to them the "order given by somebody after whom one does not speak!"

The war has revealed to the black a new world. It will certainly have a considerable repercussion on the black populations, as it will still further disintegrate the "family," thus giving the tirailleur an ever greater taste of individualism with all its multiple consequences. He will no doubt have acquired the qualities of civilization, whilst his spirit of initiative and of adventure will have been greatly developed. Last but not least, he will have formed a conception of State, of the power of Europe, and of the means of which it disposes which may well change his entire outlook.

The Black Forces which have been fighting for France in the present war number some 120,000 men. They have shown the most indomitable courage, returning to the charge in a manner which has won for them the admiration of all. At Dixmude, a battalion advanced from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. under a hail of shells and bullets. At the end of the day there remained only 350 tirailleurs out of a battalion of 800 men, and four officers out of 13!

Many are the black heroes who, in this war, have won the eternal gratitude of France. Amongst them are the sons of chiefs whose names are still famous in connection with the French colonial war. Amongst them should be cited Abd-El-Kader Madenba, son of the Fama (king) Sandanding, who, during the French conquest of the Soudan, was one of the most devoted and faithful friends of France. This young man, a lieutenant of the eighth battalion of Senegalese troops and who has won the croix de guerre, is one of the recruiting officers who have accompanied M. Blaise Diagne on his mission. Prince Kondo, son of Behanzin, the descendant of 12 kings, had demanded that he should be allowed to take up service for France, after his kingdom had been placed under the French Protectorate. He had even won a pension as a junior officer in the French Army. When the present war broke out he obtained permission to reenter the service, and was sent to the Dardanelles, where he fell in the course of a fierce assault, by the side of his comrade, Adjutant Touré, who was also the son of one of the most celebrated enemies of France, the Alamy Sambat Touré—"The Black Napoleon."

If Germany based any hopes on the disloyalty of the black populations under French domination, she must realize now the full extent of her mistake. For, from the Arabs to the humblest blacks of the most remote tribes, all have unhesitatingly proved their allegiance to France, by sharing with all the other armies of the Entente the vicissitudes, dangers and glory of fighting for a good cause.

SAIORS TO BOYCOTT GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following telegram has been sent to the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, by Mr. Havelock Wilson, president of the Sailors and Firemen's Union:

"I have the honor, on behalf of the seamen and firemen of old England, to tender to you, M. le Président, our warmest thanks for your renunciation of the most-favored nation term for our enemies after the war. We seamen are out for a fight to a finish and just retribution for the Hun. We have decided to sail the seas with no Germans in our crews and to capture no German goods. The Germans have foully murdered 15,000 noncombatant seafaring men. Every patriotic British man and woman is with us in our firm determination to punish the Huns for their crimes against humanity. John Bull is all right. He is slowly taking off the gloves, and he still has a punch in his hands. Bravo, gallant France!"

NEW KING'S COUNSEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to whom the name was submitted by the Lord Justice General, to approve of the rank and dignity of King's Counsel to His Majesty in Scotland being conferred on Mr. George Morton, advocate, sheriff of Dumfries and Galloway.

MEDICAL SOCIETY AND VIVISECTION

American Association Declines to Adopt Resolution Protesting Against Red Cross Action in Not Financing Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The house of delegates of the American Medical Association declined to adopt a resolution offered at the annual convention of the association here last week protesting against the decision of the American Red Cross not to appropriate any money from its general funds for vivisection.

The committee, to which these resolutions were referred, said it fully indorsed their sentiment but recommended that they be not adopted "on account of any embarrassment to the Red Cross they might cause." The resolutions came to the convention with the prestige of adoption by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, which had instructed its delegate to the Chicago meeting to "take suitable action in this matter."

Later in the week the house of delegates adopted a resolution reaffirming "their belief that properly regulated animal experimentation is necessary for the sake of the public health; . . . and that those who interfere with it in any way, thereby interfere with the conduct of the war and fall in the gratitude owing to our defenders."

The minutes of the house of delegates for its initial sessions, given in last week's issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, record the original resolutions and their disposal as follows:

"The reference committee on hygiene and public health reports that the following resolution had also been referred to the committee:

"The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, at a meeting held May 23, 1918, adopted the following recommendation of the executive committee: 'Whereas, The work of the American Red Cross is largely medical in character, and

"Whereas, Modern medicine is largely dependent for continued progress on the use of animals for experimentation and in the course of treatment of disease, and

"Whereas, The War Council of the American Red Cross, by reason of pressure brought to bear by certain misguided people ignorant of medical matters, has seen fit to issue the statement that it will not take a position either for or against the question of animal experimentation, and further has issued the statement that 'no money is to be taken from the General Red Cross Fund for this purpose, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Medical Society of the District of Columbia vigorously protest against such action by the Red Cross and its attitude of passive compliance with such demands concerning purely medical matters, and further be it

"Resolved, That the society state its belief that such persons who endeavor to arrest any aid that the medical profession is giving to our soldiers constitute a dangerous class giving aid to the enemy."

"The delegate to the American Medical Association is instructed to ask the American Medical Association to take suitable action in this matter."

"Your committee desires to fully indorse the sentiment of the resolution as undoubtedly in the best interests of humanity and medical progress."

"As the councilors of the American Red Cross have, however, found it expedient to act as they have, and we have the assurance that ample funds have been provided for essential research and no restrictions exist for the proper conduct of the work, your committee recommends that these resolutions be not adopted on account of any possible embarrassment to the Red Cross they might cause."

"Dr. P. S. Roy, District of Columbia, moved as an amendment that the house of delegates strongly indorse the use of animal experimentation for saving the lives of our soldiers and proclaimed all who are opposed to such animal experimentation belong to a dangerous class and aid the enemy."

"Seconded by Dr. G. F. Cott, New York."

"After discussion by Dr. H. M. Brown, Wisconsin; Dr. Thomas S. Cullen, Maryland; Dr. Alexander Lamborn, New York; Dr. T. W. Soliman, Ohio; and Dr. John D. MacLean, Pennsylvania, Dr. M. L. Graves moved that the amendment be laid on the table."

"Seconded and carried."

"It was then moved that the report as amended be adopted as a whole."

"Seconded and carried."

Further on the following statements are made:

"Dr. Southgate Leigh, Virginia, presented the following resolution: 'In order that the tabling of the resolution offered by Dr. Roy in regard to animal experimentation shall not be misconstrued by the press and others, it is moved that the reference committee on hygiene and public health should be instructed to frame and present a resolution reaffirming the belief of this association in the efficacy and necessity of animal experimentation.'

meeting of the house of delegates, your committee submits the following resolution concerning animal experimentation and recommends that it be adopted by the house of delegates:

"Whereas, The usefulness and indeed the imperative need of animal experimentation has been fully established by the improvements in sanitation resulting in the striking difference in the health of troops in this as contrasted with former wars; in the practical abolition of the dreadful wound-tetanus; and in the vast improvements in the results of wound treatment; and

"Whereas, Further animal experimentation is absolutely necessary for the conduct of the war for the further protection of the gallant soldiers who are risking life, limb, and health for our safety; and

"Whereas, Animal experimentation is absolutely necessary for meeting effectively the practice of the enemy in using poison gases; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the house of delegates of the American Medical Association in convention assembled at Chicago, Ill., do hereby reaffirm their belief that properly regulated animal experimentation is necessary for the sake of the public health; that the necessity for such animal experimentation is greater and more urgent at this time than ever; and that those who interfere with it in any way, thereby interfere with the conduct of the war and fall in the gratitude owing to our defenders."

USE OF ALL WOOL YARNS REGULATED

Red Cross to Be Allotted Any Wool Remaining After the Military Requirements Have Been Met—No Private Gifts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Knitters will hereafter be unable to get, except through the Red Cross, wool for sweaters, wristlets, helmets or other articles for soldiers or sailors. Hundreds of thousands of these have been made by patriotic women since the war began.

This is the gist of a statement, issued after a joint conference between representatives of the wool commodities section of the War Industries Board and the American Red Cross, to the effect that after the first allotment of wool for the military requirements of the government, any surplus remaining will be used for the requirements of the Red Cross, as next in importance to the prosecution of the war.

Because of the uncertainty in ocean shipping, it is not definitely determined what wool, if any, will be available for Red Cross purposes after military

needs are met. It is thought, however, that unless unlooked for conditions arise, there will be a moderate supply. It is further desired that the use of wool yarns for non-essential purposes be discouraged in every possible manner. The War Industries Board will hold the Department of Supplies at the national headquarters of the Red Cross strictly responsible for the release of any wool required by manufacturers for Red Cross purposes, and the Red Cross is required to adopt a standard that will go farthest in supplying a good quality of worsted yarn suitable for war purposes.

The purpose of the ruling is to conserve yarn and stabilize its price, and Red Cross chapters can no longer buy independently, a practice that has resulted, in some cases, in chapters bidding against each other and thereby raising prices.

Chapters can now obtain yarn only upon requisition through divisional headquarters, and all wool must be accounted for in finishing garments after each issue. All yarn in the army and navy colors will be taken from the market, precluding the possibility of making individual gifts.

ORGANIZER OF ENTERTAINMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of Pensions has appointed Mr. Walter de Frece to be honorary organizer of theater, music hall and picture palace entertainments for aiding the volunteer funds of the Ministry of Pensions.

WEST COAST MILLS SUPPLYING LUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Oregon and Washington fir and spruce mills have supplied the government with 435,000,000 feet of lumber since the beginning of the war, exclusive of airplane spruce, which is manufactured by the government direct in its plant at Vancouver, Wash.

Of the lumber furnished, 392,000,000 feet has been in ship timbers. The next largest item is that for army cantonment construction, which has taken 122,000,000 feet of the output.

BAN ON EXPORT OF HIDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Except under license issued by the Canadian Commission of Customs, the exportation of certain hides and skins has been prohibited by Dominion Order-in-Council. It has been found necessary to take this course in order to conserve the Canadian supply of hides for home consumption. After this supply has been met, the War Trade Board will grant licenses for exportation. The hides prohibited are calf skins, kips, hides of cattle, buffalo and horses, when either of Canadian or foreign origin.



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GERMAN TALK OF
WORLD DOMINIONRemarks at One Time Given Little
Consideration Assume New
Significance—Connection Be-
tween Heligoland and Baghdad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It amazes Englishmen today when they consider how freely Germans in England used to talk in pre-war days of their country's coming dominance of Europe and of the world and how thoroughly they allowed them to gain control of key industries, to spread their network of intrigue and, in other ways, to do their part in preparing the way for the coming glory of Germany. German talk of world dominion was regarded as the effervescence of an able and active people and, despite its aggressiveness, was rarely even mentioned. Looking back, however, it all appears extremely significant. There recently came into the possession of The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau a copy of a lecture delivered to the German Club in London on Feb. 28, 1914, by R. Scheidel, on "The Baghdad Railway and German Colonization in Asia Minor." Curiously enough the lecturer informed his hearers that the purpose of the lecture was to make it easier for them to work in common toward the accomplishment of the important task of bringing about unity between the two sister nations, Germany and Britain. This unity would appear to have been of the nature of that unity achieved by the Lady of Niger and the tiger, after their ride together, with Germany cast for the part of the tiger.

Describing the English, the Russians and the North Americans as world peoples, the lecturer quoted with approval the statement "that to attain the position of a world power it is finally only the mass of population which counts and not the excellence of individual nations, for after a certain point intellectual superiority goes for nothing." Looking forward to the position after a lapse of 15 years, he quoted Rohrbach as saying that Russia, having passed through severe internal crises, would have evolved herself as a European power, but in spite of that, would stand facing her western neighbor like some mighty colossus, on account of the sway she held over that huge territory which gave shelter to countless masses of people, and because of her naturally large increase in population, and last, but not least, because, in time, she must come under the influence of western civilization.

American development, he said, will go forward in gigantic undertakings, even though her growth will not be by a long way so rapid as at present. Not only is this growth predestined by the natural factors for expansion offered to her people, but by the enormous economic and political influence which the United States have created for themselves over the whole American continent in Eastern Asia and on the other shores of the Pacific Ocean. Of England, he said, suffice it that the expansion of the Anglo-Saxon race is so huge that she can raise up whole daughter races, to say nothing of her enormous sphere of government over her native population. With his view of the mass of population alone counting, the lecturer naturally mentioned as another coming world power, China, which would finally stand as a giant power among the nations after severe internal crises and débâcles.

Continuing, the lecturer then asked: Can we, Germans, also face these four colossal powers as a world people and remain so always? Once we have gained the conviction that it is a pressing need for us to take our part in Welt-Politik, the question naturally immediately forces itself upon us. Where is there any territory which we could make use of as a sphere of action with due regard to the success of our endeavors in the creation of territory for expansion? He looked to Africa and Asia and for the purpose of his lecture restricted himself to the Asiatic possessions of the Ottoman Empire, "the domain of German oriental policy." This German oriental policy is now more than twenty years old, he said, and do not be surprised at this assertion—had its beginnings in Heligoland. If you draw a straight line from Heligoland through Germany, Austria, the Balkan states, and Asia Minor to the Persian coast, there you have a geographical picture of our oriental policy, and every country which is touched by this line will play an important part in it. Heligoland and Baghdad—however far apart they may lie reckoned in miles—are so intimately connected politically that they signify, in one word, the initial and final aim of the new German Welt-Politik and the active items of the great Anglo-German compact.

Continuing, the lecturer remarked that Moltke had made preparations for this German oriental policy during his lengthy sojourn in Turkey. Then the Hohenzollerns carried the German Emperor to Palestine for him there to proclaim to the whole world: I will be the friend of 300,000,000 of Muhammadans. Marshal von Bieberstein, he said, procured for Heligoland and Baghdad—the two corner-stones in support of the Austro-German Turkish interest. Again, quoting Rohrbach, "It is possible that a great future lies before Germany in Asiatic Turkey," the lecturer said Germany's policy toward Turkey is different from that of all the other European powers in that we do not desire one foot of Turkish territory either in Europe, Asia or Africa; we are guided solely by our interest and desire to find a market for our industries and a source from which to procure raw material, whether in future we confine ourselves to the Asiatic provinces or not. In doing this, however, we will claim from the other nations nothing more than an unconditional open door. Now at last, after striving for it for 20

years, we have obtained the open door, and that solely as the result of the Anglo-German understanding which the lecturer described as a triumph and masterpiece of the much-despised and misunderstood German diplomacy. Such results, he said, are, at this time of day, not gained with drawn sword in hand, on the other hand, however, not without a good sword in scabbard. Again, referring to Heligoland, he said, what have we made out of this little island? A masterpiece of a naval fortress. This crumbling rock fortified to all eternity. Without Heligoland no Kaiser William canal, without Heligoland no Wilhelmshaven, without Heligoland no safeguarding the German coast. Vice versa in English hands and likewise fortified—Germany powerless at sea and deprived of all possibility of further development and so this Heligoland transaction was indeed the first stage in the career of an effective German policy.

Continuing, the lecturer analyzed "the economic significance of Asia Minor, the true aim of the German world policy." He held that the country offered extraordinary facilities for development and could accommodate many millions of peaceful colonists—"truly a land full of remunerative gain for the foreign policy of a state which, like that of Germany, is directed toward the opening up of a new commercial territory and providing a home for her surplus population with a view to the latter retaining its national spirit." He went on to show that while merely on the threshold of future development, German diplomacy and the increase of German influence had attained results justifying their most sanguine hopes. Comparing Turkish imports in 1887 and 1910, he showed that they had increased from 10,000,000 to 25,000,000, and while in 1910 the imports from England were still the largest England's percentage of imports had decreased during the 23 years by two-fifths. France had moved from the second to the last place on the list, while Germany's imports were three and a half times what they were in 1887. Germany and Austria together, had overtaken England, for between them they had 42 per cent of the imports as against 35 per cent of the English share.

Discussing England's attitude toward German schemes, he said there was one answer to English opposition, namely, Heligoland, and the position of Germany as a world power depended upon it. As to whether the enormous sums spent upon the German fleet could be considered as compensated for by the advantage derived, he thought even a superficial investigation into German oriental policy should set at rest any doubt on the subject. Any doubt on the matter would be entirely dispelled, he added, once the Baghdad railway was finished; it would serve as a valuable auxiliary to German exertions once the colonization of Asia Minor with Germans had commenced on a larger scale. The final portion of the lecture was the discussion of the significance of the Baghdad railway as an international means of communication which would take the place of the Suez canal, and the lecturer concluded with a detailed survey of the history of the Baghdad railway concession.

CHANGES AT CITY
HALL CRITICIZEDMayor Peters' New Appoint-
ments Discussed in Relation to
Officials Who Are to Leave

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters' appointments of Herbert A. Wilson, a member of the Massachusetts Senate, to be building commissioner vice Patrick O'Hearn, whose term of four years expired on May 1, and Charles S. Lawler, also a member of the Massachusetts Senate, to be superintendent of the Printing Department, in place of Maj. William J. Casey, who went with the one hundred and first regiment to France and later returned, are being discussed today by many Boston citizens. The Mayor in campaign speeches and in his inaugural message, stated that appointments were to be made in the interest of efficiency and economy. Those who believe that both the men being replaced had good records are commenting on the change and ask if it is "politics."

Men who are familiar with municipal affairs in Boston declare that the two state senators will have a high standard to follow if they are to better the records made by Major Casey and Patrick O'Hearn. Senators Wilson and Lawler were political supporters of Mr. Peters at the recent mayoralty election. Mr. Wilson is a Republican, while Mr. Lawler is a Democrat. The latter is a printer, while the former is a civil engineer.

Both of these senators were said to have been invaluable legislative aides to Mayor Peters during the recent session of the Legislature. Mr. Wilson was chairman of the committee that favorably reported the Mayor's tax limit increase bill, whereby he got the \$1,541,000 for street work. Mr. Lawler was instrumental in securing a favorable report on the Mayor's bill to reorganize the assessing department.

WORK STOPPED ON
CHEMICAL PLANT

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Work on the million-dollar plant under construction north of this city for the manufacture of chemicals used extensively in the war was stopped abruptly yesterday afternoon when at 4 o'clock a company of soldiers from Ft. Niagara marched onto the grounds and the workmen were ordered to pick up their tools and leave. The contract for the construction of the buildings is held by J. G. White Engineering Corporation. J. J. McClellan, the concern's representative here, declared he had received no explanation. Army officers refused to tell why the work was stopped.

RESTRICTIONS ON
FRANCHISES URGEDGrants by Commonwealth in Per-
petuity Opposed by Several
Delegates in Massachusetts
Constitutional Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Grants by the Commonwealth to private interests of charters or franchises in perpetuity met strong opposition in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention this afternoon, and an article of amendment to the State Constitution to require all such grants to be subject to change or withdrawal was favored.

The following proposed amendment was given its first reading: "Every act of incorporation, charter or franchise shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment."

This is the amendment proposed by Delegate Anderson of Brookline, a dissenter from the adverse report on a similar proposition made by the Committee on Public Affairs. In the absence of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Creamer moved his amendment, and Mr. Clapp of Lexington moved to further amend by adding at the end the words, "by the General Court." This amendment was rejected, but a like modification is to be considered more thoroughly on the next stage.

Delegate Brown of Brockton opposed the granting of contracts in perpetuity. Mr. Hobbs of Worcester, for the committee, said that the Dartmouth College case in 1831 led to an act of the Legislature making all grants up to that time subject to amendment or revocation. He said this act, while not binding upon future legislatures, had governed them, and that a constitutional provision would be a superfluity, in his opinion.

Mr. Walker of Brockton did not believe in leaving the matter so that the corporate interests could obtain control of the Legislature. Mr. Dresser interposed the objection that this might apply to grants by municipalities. Mr. Hobbs assured him, however, that the courts have held municipal grants to be licenses and not franchises.

Mr. Lomasney abhorred the manner in which the recent Legislature had broken the 25-year contract with the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and warned the convention that the Anderson amendment was necessary to prevent mistakes in the closing hours of a legislative session.

Messrs. Walker and Quincy of Boston believed the Clapp amendment would cut off action under the initiative and amendment. Mr. Clapp denied such intent, however.

In replying to the argument that the moneyed interests would not be agreeable to the proposition, as a whole, Mr. Brown of Brockton declared that the people's rights should receive first consideration.

Resolutions relating to more home rule for municipalities and to public ownership of public utilities were rejected without discussion.

Mr. Quincy of Boston moved to amend a resolution to extend the power of the Commonwealth to provide homes for its citizens, so that it would be clear that the initiative and referendum might be employed. The matter was laid on the table.

Limited Tenure Rejected

Constitutional Convention Fails to In-
dorse Proposal for Judges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Resolutions contemplating limited tenure for the judiciary were rejected by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Tuesday, the proposition receiving the same treatment as that meted out last week to a proposal for the popular election of the judges. What was regarded as a weak compromise was advanced by the convention, however, in the form of a resolution authorizing the Governor and council to retire judges of any court because of incapacity, with a provision to allow the Legislature to provide pensions for judges so retired.

The compromise amendment, moved by Delegate Blackmur of Quincy, was adopted by a vote of 107 to 69, and was substituted for a resolution providing a seven-year tenure for the judiciary. The substitute resolution went to the calendar, after being given its first reading.

NAVAL SERVICE,
RECORD PRAISEDCommander-in-Chief of Amer-
ican Cruiser and Transport
Force Commends Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander-in-Chief of the United States cruiser and transport force, has addressed a letter to the officers and men of that force congratulating them on their "splendid loyalty and cooperation" and pointing out that only two transports have been lost on the trips to Europe, and that in these two cases the "highest and best traditions of the service were maintained."

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Admiral Gleaves' letter reads as follows: "At the end of our first year of service as the cruiser and transport force, I desire to congratulate the flag officers, captains, officers and enlisted men on the excellent work they have accomplished and to express my personal as well as official appreciation of their splendid loyalty and cooperation in all the exacting, arduous and hazardous duties that have been assigned to us. The preparation in three months

of the fleet of ex-German ships which for three years were idle, and worse, at their piers, was in itself a great achievement.

"The organization, supply and sanitation of types of ships, entirely new to the navy, for a service overseas of the most vital importance, not only to this country but to our allies, presented serious and complex problems, which have all been happily solved by your intelligence, zeal and ability."

"The safe conduct of transports laden with troops through seas infested with submarines has won universal commendation. The loss of only two transports in the transportation of hundreds of thousands of troops testifies to the skill, courage and seamanship of the commanders; and in the two cases of loss, the highest and best traditions of the service were maintained, speaking volumes for their organization and discipline."

"I wish to take this opportunity of impressing upon all captains under my command that in every position of stress and trial which may come to them, I am confident of their ability and judgment to meet the situation with credit to the nation; and whatever happens, they may always feel sure of my sympathy and support."

"ADMIRAL GLEAVES"

AUTOMOBILE CHIEF CHOSEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—C. C. Hanch, secretary of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and treasurer of the Studebaker Corporation, was today appointed chief of the automotive products section of the War Industries Board. He will have charge of all matters pertaining to automobiles in relation to the war.

SINN FEIN EDITOR
IS REFUSED BAIL

(Continued from page one)

in Phoenix, Ariz., and that he supposed the fugitive had gone into Mexico.

It appears that John O'Leary understood that Jeremiah was going to Reno, Nev., to conduct a divorce case. Two nights before the flight began, Lyons and the O'Learys took a long automobile ride and further discussed Jeremiah's affairs at John's home. Here, it was testified, the name "Victorica" was mentioned. Mme. Marie Victorica is under indictment under the Espionage Act. It was testified that Jeremiah said: "If you don't keep her supplied with dope she will talk."

The testimony indicated that Jeremiah was afraid he would be involved by what the woman and Carl Rodger, another under indictment, might say. It is contended that John did nothing wrong before Jeremiah went away, but that after that he concealed his brother's flight.

It developed that O'Leary had \$2400 when he left, that he did not mention the plan to go to Portland till they got to Utah, and that O'Leary had told Lyons the English Government would pay much money to see him captured. Lyons also said Jeremiah had told him he was willing to be a martyr for Ireland.

Mrs. Busch at Key West

Service of the United Press Associations

KEY WEST, Fla.—Mrs. Adolphus

Busch, widow of the millionaire brewer of St. Louis and her companion Mrs. Hans Baumann, accompanied by a Swiss nurse, are quarantined in a local hotel here under a guard. They were permitted by the federal authorities to leave the steamer Mascotte last night.

The Busch party is being held awaiting word from the authorities at Washington. Orders have been issued that no communication should be permitted to pass between the two women. Detention of the party was a complete surprise, according to Harry B. Hawes, private attorney for Mrs. Busch, who accompanied her on her voyage from Germany to the United States. Mrs. Busch arrived here from Havana, Cuba, en route home, after more than a four-year stay in Germany. Mrs. Baumann, it is understood, was formerly Miss Rubie Baird of St. Louis.

Army Blue Print Thefts Charged
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gustave L. Lindquist, an American of Swedish descent, Leo Burt, an American, and Ernest Frank, alleged to be an enemy subject, have been arrested on the charge of having in their possession blue prints of the Browning gun, the Liberty motor, French aeroplanes and other matériel which, it is said, were to have been sent to Germany through Mexico.

WHEAT HARVEST EARLY

BOSTON, Mass.—The first wheat cutting in Missouri was reported as for June 13. This is fully two weeks earlier than usual.

UNIVERSITY MEN
ASKED TO RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—The State University regents this morning entered judgment demanding the resignations of Dean Lucky of the department of education, and C. E. Persinger, American history professor, for indiscreet acts and utterances in connection with the war, and of Prof. Erwin Hopt, College of Agriculture, a conscientious objector, holding that their usefulness to the university had ceased.

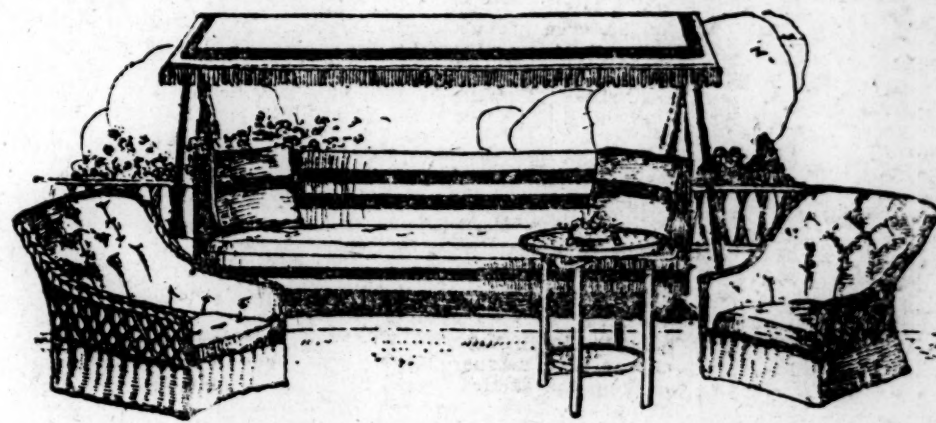
The regents find that F. M. Filling, head of the European history department, and Mrs. Minnie T. England contributed to the conditions which brought on the trial, and they will be dismissed unless they can satisfactorily explain why they supplied the State Council of Defense with statements of university conditions which they later did not attempt to back up on the witness stand. The regents find the charges of disloyalty had been disproved and all other instructors given a clean bill.

DRAFT AGES OF 18
TO 40 PREDICTED

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress will be called upon within 10 days to make the draft ages 18 to 40. Representative Cox, Indiana, predicted during debate on the naval appropriations bills today.

Summer Furniture

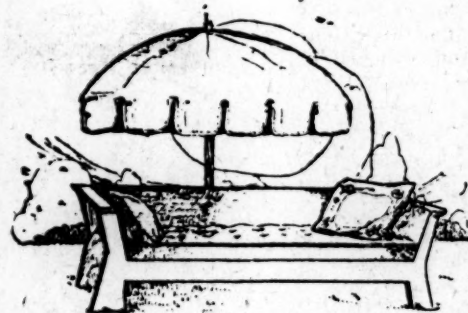
JORDAN
MARSH
COMPANYJORDAN
MARSH
COMPANY

The Seven Floors of our great Furniture Building are full to capacity with the largest and finest collection of Summer Pieces we have ever shown.

From home and abroad we have brought here for your selection what we consider every desirable type of furniture worthy a place in the Summer Home.

All Priced to Afford Unsurpassed Values in
New England in Furniture of Similar Merit

For the Piazza and Out of Doors

Hickory and Cedar—Seats—Chairs—Rockers—Tables—Fern
Stands—Rustic Houses—Enamelled Couches and Hammocks

"Summer Day and Night Couch"—In
Ivory, upholstered in repp, including
pillows \$6.00
Other upholsteries to your order.

For the Living Room and Piazza

We offer complete assortments of rattan, reed and fibre pieces—many with striking upholsteries in colorful fabrics and lovely designs.

Rattan Chair in popular silver gray,
one of our best designs, cushioned
..... \$28.00
Rocker to match \$29.00
Arm Chair, cretonne cushions \$33.00
Willow Chaise Lounge, cushioned,
at \$25.00

Ivory Enamel Fernery \$10.50
Fibre Chairs, broad arms, cushioned
seats and backs \$10.50
Walnut Rattan Arm Chair, seat and
back cushions. Rocker to match \$10.50
Varsity Chairs, cushioned with tap-
estry \$30.00 and \$5.00

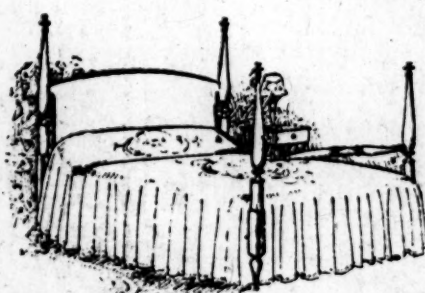


For the Chamber

Hand Decorated Enamel Suites and individual pieces that are clean and cool looking—serviceable and inexpensive, too, keep growing in favor—also a host of delightful designs, patterned after the "Summery" looking Windsor and Colonial designs.

Enamelled Chamber Chairs \$4.00
Chamber Tables, white enamel \$5.00
Ivory Vanity Dresser \$9.00
Dressing Tables, fumed or golden oak \$15.00
Adam Bureau, mahogany \$45.00
Mahogany Bureaus, swell front, plate
mirror \$25.00
Bungalow Bedstead, 12-inch posts with
spring, 39 inches wide \$21.00

Golden Oak Bureaus \$19.00
Windsor Chamber Sets—In antique ivory
Chiffonier, \$35.00; Dressing Table, \$40.00;
Bed, \$40.00. This suite is also made in
brown satin finished birch.
Walnut Suite, especially priced—William
and Mary, dust-proof drawers; Bureau
with large mirror; \$28.00; Chiffonier, \$60.00;
Dressing Table, \$55.00; Beds, \$45.00.



Four-Post Bed (Illustrated), in ivory
or white enamel \$25.00

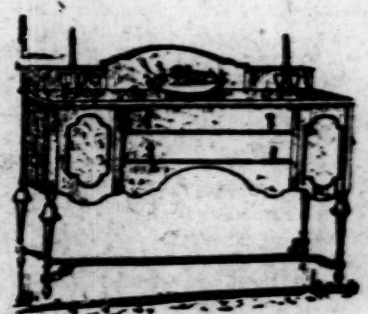
For the Dining Room

We suggest a host of quaint little designs—brought out especially for the Summer home. Many are fashioned in a combination of period and modern conceptions which are entirely novel and charming in the extreme.

Golden Oak Dining Tables, quartered oak,
round tops \$17.50
Golden Oak Dining Chairs, leather \$4.50
China Cabinet, golden oak \$32.00
Mission Sideboard \$45.00
Oak Serving Tables \$11.50
Dining Tables of the best workmanship,
round tops, solid mahogany \$35.00

Dining Room Suite—An interesting William
and Mary pattern, in brown mahogany. Side-
board, 60 inches wide, \$99.00; side table, \$29.50;
China Cabinet, \$50.00; 54-inch Dining Table,
\$55.00; William and Mary Chairs from \$5.00 to
\$15.00.

Dining Chairs, broad leather seats with web-
bing supporting the upholstery. This
secures the softest of slip seats. \$2.50



Jordan Marsh Company

Business Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.—Saturdays we close at 1

AIRPLANE TIMBER BURNED BY I. W. W.

(Continued from page one)

working with Mr. Vanderveer in Chicago, in the defense of the Everett I. W. W. on trial for sabotage. Shingle was forbidden to return to Everett, had gone aboard a boat armed, and armed citizens had met them at the wharf. In the ensuing fight, several of the labor men and citizens were killed and wounded. In the spectacular case all defendants except Thomas Tracy were dismissed, and he was pronounced not guilty in a verdict returned May 5, 1917.

During the summer of 1917 Mr. Vanderveer appeared as legal adviser in several minor cases involving the I. W. W. in this city. The trial of Louise Oliverau, former secretary of the I. W. W. in Seattle, charged with sedition, was to have been conducted by Mr. Vanderveer, as was the later Wells trial, but it was at this time that he was called to Chicago, for the first I. W. W. trials. Miss Oliverau then conducted her own case, and was found guilty of violation of the Espionage Law, and sentenced to 10 years in the state prison in Cahon City, Cal.

At the time that Mr. Vanderveer left for Chicago, late in September, 1917, he was preparing the defense of I. W. W. for trials to be held in Yakima, Wash., for alleged sabotage in the fruit districts; in Western Washington, for alleged sabotage in the lumber mills; in Montana, Idaho and California agricultural districts, for the same offense.

Statement by Hotel Men

Restaurants to Be Closed Rather Than Meet Further Labor Demands

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rather than meet further demands of "labor agitators" with pronounced I. W. W. tendencies, who are seeking to stir up a spirit of unrest among unskilled hotel workers, members of the hotel association of New York City, after a meeting yesterday, declared in a formal statement that they would close their dining-rooms and restaurants. It was declared that, even when just grievances had been remedied promptly by hotel managers, the agitators did not cease to make their demands, which, it was said, "in view of the many difficulties confronting them during the war," the managers could not meet.

The association decided "to consider the demands of certain labor elements in harmony with the hotel men of New York State and Philadelphia."

Evidence of Plot in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—Coming to Windsor Tuesday morning from Ford to make a demonstration in favor of John Perchuda, who was arrested on Monday afternoon on the charge of inciting foreign residents of the border cities to rebel against registration, more than 400 aliens, a majority of them Russians and Austrians, were searched at police headquarters to discover if they were complying with the Military Service Act by carrying credentials showing their nationality. One hundred failed to produce such credentials and were immediately placed under arrest. They will be arraigned on the charge of violating the Military Service Act.

Many of the Russians who were searched had in their possession Bolshevik and I. W. W. propaganda.

Search by the Dominion police at Perchuda's house revealed maps, bombs, flash-lights and other strong evidence of a plot. The prisoner is regarded as an important one and a full investigation is being made.

I. W. W. Raids Planned

TOPEKA, Kan.—Governor Arthur Capper yesterday issued a proclamation saying information had reached him that the I. W. W. is preparing to make raids throughout Kansas during the harvest season. He urges prompt suppression of all agitators and co-operation with the sheriff's forces in "handling the emergency."

WAR SAVINGS DAY PLANS ANNOUNCED

Thousands of Women in Massachusetts Carrying on the Campaign for 1,000,000 Pledges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In no state in the Union will Friday, June 28, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as National War Savings Pledge Day, carry more significance than in Massachusetts. Since June 10, under the direction of thousands of women, this State has been carrying on a campaign of its own with a view to securing 1,000,000 pledges for war savings stamps before the end of June and raising Massachusetts from thirty-seventh place in the list of states, according to the showing in war savings stamp pledges, to first rank, if possible.

While no figures have been given out by Robert F. Herrick, chairman of the campaign in this State, it is said pledges already obtained mount up very near to the 1,000,000 mark. Edward G. Stacy, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, has addressed a letter to every organization represented in the state board, to get in touch immediately with the Massachusetts State Director of the National War Savings Committee, in order that each organization may aid in bringing to the attention of every community in the State the importance of the war savings movement.

In designating June 28 as National War Savings Pledge Day, Secretary McAdoo emphasized the essentiality of

economization on the part of the American people "to make available for their government the money indispensably needed for the war and to release supplies and labor required for the production of things necessary for our own military forces and for the military forces of the nations associated with us."

"One of the best methods of bringing about this result," the Secretary continues, "is for every one to pledge himself to economize and save, and to purchase, at definite periods, a specific amount of war savings stamps, thus giving concrete evidence of his support of the practice of war savings."

HOME DRESSES FOR GRADUATION

Hundreds of Girls in Boston Schools Making Their Own Costumes at a Minimum Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Hundreds of the girls who are to be graduated from the Boston schools next week are expected to wear war dresses that they have made themselves. In conformity to the general idea of what is appropriate for a graduation dress they will be white, but of inexpensive material and simplest design, dresses that will give good service long after graduation day is over.

The High School of Practical Arts, which naturally takes the lead in such things, has given more thought than usual to the graduation dress. Its limit of cost in previous years has been \$4. Although materials have increased greatly in cost, the girls decided not to raise their limit this year, and bent themselves to make their dresses cost as much less as possible. Most of them required an expenditure of between \$2 and \$3, and Miss Annie L. Bennett, head of the department at the school, says that the girls never have had prettier dresses than those of this year. The cheapest dress cost \$1.40, and Miss Bennett is authority for the statement that it is a handsome one. It is made of mill ends of voile and adorned with hand embroidery. Several of the dresses cost less than \$2. The most expensive lacks but a few cents of the \$4 limit. It is made of linen. The majority of the dresses are made of voile, a few of batiste and a very few of linen. The trimming consists of hand embroidery or hemstitching.

Not having the same facilities for making their own dresses girls of other high schools are obliged to buy their dresses outright or have them made at home but have endeavored to meet the spirit of the times by limiting the cost to \$20, \$10 or less, in order to keep them free from display, yet have them of good material and style.

CONFIRMATION FOR MAYOR'S NOMINEES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Appointments of members of the Board of Assessors, sent by the Mayor to the Civil Service Commission on May 22, were confirmed today by the commission. The three principal assessors are Edward T. Kelly, Frederick H. Temple and Edward B. Dally. The five deputy assessors are Charles E. Folsom, Fred E. Bolton, William H. Cuddy, Philip O'Brien and Jacob Lebowich.

The Mayor is to appoint one of the principal assessors as chairman of the board, and it is thought that Mr. Kelly will be the choice. The chairman is to receive a salary of \$5000 a year. The two principal assessors are to get \$4500 a year, and the deputy assessors each \$3500.

TAX EXEMPTION BILL WORK COST \$600

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Galen L. Stone, a Boston banker, paid Sheldon W. Wardwell \$30 for services at the State House in attempting to secure from the Legislature this year a law exempting stock dividends from taxation as income, according to a return filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth today.

Mr. Wardwell appeared before the legislative committees having the matter in charge and argued for the exemption. The Committee on Taxation reported in favor of the exemption, but the Legislature referred the matter to the next General Court, after it had been stated that the State would lose nearly \$500,000 annually by the exemption, the burden being turned over to tangible property.

COAL SHIPMENTS FOR MAY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Shipments of anthracite coal for May amounted to 6,887,256 tons, showing a falling off of 30,269 tons as compared with May, 1917. They were, however, 518,883 tons in excess of the April output. This statement was made today by the anthracite bureau of information. The shipments of domestic sizes decreased 174,627 tons while those of steam sizes increased 144,627.

WAGES OF 5000 INCREASED

CHICOPEE FALLS, Mass.—Announcement was made today by the Fisk Rubber Company of a substantial voluntary increase in wages to its 5000 factory employees. No fixed percentage is given, the tendency being to equalize by granting larger percentages to those receiving the smaller pay. The increase has already taken effect.

RUBBER IMPORT LICENSES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After June 25 no licenses for the importation of manufactured rubber goods will be issued by the War Trade Board, it was announced today, and all outstanding licenses have been revoked. Articles containing not more than 5 per cent rubber may be exempted.

YALE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT

Among the Distinguished Men
Receiving Honorary Degrees
Are Earl Reading, H. C.
Hoover and John Masfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Distinguished men of international fame were among those granted honorary degrees at the 218th commencement at Yale University this morning, the list including the Rt. Hon. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and British Ambassador; John Masfield, poet; Paul Wayland Bartlett, sculptor; Alfred L. Aiken, president of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston; Herbert C. Hoover, Frank L. Polk, counselor of the State Department; Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; Edward S. Morse, director of the Peabody Museum at Salem; and James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute.

The procession, formed on the college campus and marched through the historic green, where the church bells were tolling, and back to the university grounds, where the marchers entered Woolsey Hall. The candidates for higher degrees were presented by Theodore Salisbury Woolsey, professor emeritus of international law, who was the public orator, and they received their diplomas from President Hadley in person.

The alumni gathered after the commencement exercises in the university dining hall for luncheon, at which Prof. William H. Taft, Earl Reading, President Hadley and others were to speak.

Award of the Henry E. Howland memorial prize to Jean Julien Lemondant, the French artist, was made today. This prize is given for achievement in literature, fine arts, or the science of government. M. Lemondant has been a painter of Breton landscapes and life.

The honorary degrees were awarded in the following order:

MASTERS OF ARTS
Alfred Lawrence Aiken—A Norwich boy, a Yale man, grandson of Connecticut's war Governor—Buckingham, a banker in Worcester, first of the federal reserve system of New England and now head of Boston's leading bank, Mr. Aiken has unselfishly sought in financial power, not his personal interest but the public good.

Paul Wayland Bartlett—Born in New Haven, a sculptor from boyhood, in the Salon at 14 and at 15 a student in the Beaux Arts. Mr. Bartlett's training is a debt which America owes to France, a debt which his Lafayette repays. His work adorns the library and Capitol at Washington, the Public Library of New York, our own State Capitol, with figures elsewhere not a few. Not mere architectural embellishment is it but the free and noble expression of a sculptor's soul.

Henry Stanford Brooks Jr.—A Yale man of 1885, an athlete of the highest type, a lawyer drafted into telephone administration, promoter of boys club and welfare work, a man with a vision but no visionary. And as chairman of the alumni fund committee, Mr. Brooks arouses the hope of the Yale Corporation, the conscience of the Yale alumni.

Benedict Crowell—St. Paul's boy and graduate of Sheffield in 1891, chemist, engineer and sportsman, in business at Cleveland, of proved organizing capacity, now filling the laborious and responsible office of Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Crowell, like other thousands of Yale men, is playing his part in the great endeavor.

Frank Lynde Folger—Yale man, a descendant of presidential ancestry, bred to the law, a captain in the Spanish War, on the Civil Service Commission, the Board of Education and settling corporation in New York, and for nearly three years ably serving as counselor to the Department of State at Washington. The complexity of the hard problems with which Mr. Folger has had to deal in the line of diplomacy, of neutrality and of war, no one but the international lawyer can quite appreciate.

Robert Seville—A man of wealth and taste and public spirit; bearing a part in the political life of Connecticut; a man of leisure but of uncommon activity for the public good; a dairyman in a Litchfield County man; Food Administrator of this State.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE

Henry Drysdale Dakin—English born, widely trained in the chemistry of the human body, skilled in research, Dr. Dakin's studies peculiarly fitted him to aid in the development of surgical practice in the present war. In both French and British services he has been a pioneer in the new surgery and his discovery of antiseptic treatment have saved life and limb to many a broken soldier.

Edward Sylvester Morse—Born in Portland 30 years ago yesterday, a student with Agassiz in the chair of Zoology at Bowdoin, the pursuit of Brachiopods led Professor Morse to Japan. Three years in the Orient changed the current of his life. As collector, man of taste and man of letters, he has interpreted Japanese ceramics and Japanese character with loving fidelity. As head of the Peabody Museum in Salem since 1881, he has been a wonderful institution. As zoologist and ethnologist he has won an enviable name. A double life is his, the happy union of science and of art.

DOCTORS OF LETTERS

John Masfield—Sailor boy, painter of the thrill and terror of the sea; singer of rural England and the West Country which gave him birth; writer of sonnets and ballads, of tragedies, of novels; analyst of the agony of sin, the heights and depths of human passion; historian of British deeds in the "acts of war that sickle men like wheat"; patriot and poet.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

James Edward Gregg—Educated at Harvard and at Yale, a minister of the congregational Church, fresh from a Pittsfield pastorate, Mr. Gregg has been called to the arduous and responsible task of the Hampton Institute, a third in the line of noble men whose devotion has set Hampton as a lamp in a dark place.

Daniel Sylvester Tuttle—Priest and pioneer. For twenty years Bishop of Montana, Idaho, Utah. A very brave captain in the spiritual conquest of the West. For thirty years Bishop of Minnesota. Presiding bishop of the church. A broad churchman, a liberal-minded scholar and every inch a man.

DOCTORS OF LAWS

Herbert Clark Hoover—Born in Iowa and bred at Stanford; a mining engineer in America, in Australia, in China. Author and member of many societies. In Belgium his administrative genius fed the starving millions. Here he prescribes for us our daily bread. We obey him because we trust him.

William Brewster Riddell—Jurist, publicist, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. A speaker of eloquence and charm. Dodge lecturer and expounder of British

colonial government. Honored citizen of Canada, our neighbor State, whose valor we strive to emulate, her maple leaf dyed redder than the tint of autumn. Henry Forester Day—A banker from his youth up, and as partner of the Morgan firm in the seats of the mighty. Mr. Dayson had won the respect and confidence of financial New York. Then came his call to service. Under his leadership the American Red Cross has covered a stricken world with the network of its agencies, has spent more than a hundred million, has brought to the most terrible of wars, faith, hope and charity.

"And on his breast a bloodied cross he bore—The dear remembrance of his dying Lord—For whose sake, we take that glorious badge he wore."

Rt. Hon. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and British Ambassador—His adventurous youth, his brilliant career in the law, his distinguished place in the government of Great Britain, read like the pages of romance. To be the envoy of war and of good will; to be the representative of concerted mind and action; to be the apostle of a philosophy not of power but of wisdom; to be the high mission of our honored visitor.

Yale Corporation Meets

Announcement Made of Taking Over Army Laboratory Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The removal of the training work for all the mobile laboratories in the American Army to Yale University at its present location at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., next month at the request of the surgeon-general's office, was announced at Monday morning's meeting of the Yale Corporation. This is expected to mean the transference of 250 men to Yale.

The corporation voted to extend the leave of absence of Professor Nettleton to continue his work as director of the American University Union in Europe, and extended to him appreciation for his constructive work in framing a more complete mutual understanding between France and America and for his services to American college men in war service.

The John Addison Porter prize of \$500, the largest literary award of the university, has been given to Laurence Henry Clifton of Crawfordsville, Ind., a member of the graduation school, for his essay entitled "Jared Ingersoll: A Study of British Colonial Government." The committee of award consisted of the Rev. Dr. Stewart Means, Prof. F. Wells Williams and Lewis S. Welch.

Professor Ross G. Harrison was appointed director of the Osborn Zoological laboratory. The Hon. John W. Fortescue, a leading authority on the history of the British Army and the King's librarian at Windsor Castle, has been appointed Bromley lecturer for next year. Announcement is also made of the appointment of George G. Mason '88, Sheffield Scientific School of New York City, as chairman of the committee on plans for university development in place of John Benjamin Dimmick of Scranton, Pa., who is engaged in Red Cross work in Europe.

TESTIMONY IN STALE MEAT INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hundreds of thousands of pounds of meat intended for use on United States battlefields, furnished by Wilson and Company, Chicago packers, have been rejected because not in good condition. Capt. C. S. Williams of the navy testified today at the inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission, into charges that stale meat is being furnished the navy.

Answering an objection of the attorney for Wilson & Co. to the effect that when the meat was accepted, the responsibility of the firm had ceased, Captain Williams testified that the hams shipped by the firm for the Missouri had been guaranteed to keep in any climate four months and that 3500 pounds had failed to stand the test.

Special examiner Patterson ruled out of the record testimony given by T. G. Lee yesterday that Wilson & Company had bought meat not in good condition from Armour & Company and sold it to the government. J. Snowden Marshall, attorney for Wilson & Company asked that this testimony be stricken out "on the ground that it was a boastful assertion of a rival firm."

MORE CHARGES FILED AGAINST AUTO DRIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—An additional charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and reckless driving has been filed in the East Cambridge Municipal Court against Fred W. van Stone, who is held on a charge of manslaughter, as a result of a collision on June 13 which resulted fatally for John C. Meehan of 14 Cherry Street, West Scituate. The attorney for van Stone asked for more time in preparation of his case and the court granted a continuance until June 23. The attorney said he did not know that the additional charge was to be filed and was not prepared to go to trial. John D. Hooley, who was riding with van Stone when the collision occurred, is held on a charge of drunkenness and his case will be heard at the same time.

GERMAN PRESS URGES "DEMAND" FOR PEACE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As evidence of the propaganda now adopted by the German press in discussions of peace, an official dispatch received on Tuesday quotes the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung as urging the government to initiate negotiations for peace, and saying: "We need not offer, we can bring by exacting, having the upper hand."

RECORD PENSION BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate today passed the largest pension bill in its history, calling for \$250,000,000, an increase of \$12,000,000 over the record-breaking bill of 1912.

HARVARD ALUMNI DAY OBSERVANCES

War Time Conditions Affect Activities of Various Classes—Association Holds Its Annual Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Alumni day at Harvard, its attendance affected by the demands of war-time duties, and its activities consequently somewhat reduced, was celebrated today. Tomorrow will be commencement day, and with it commencement week will come to an end.

In addition to the various class dinners and gatherings planned for today, there are certain special occasions provided in the official program. The Harvard Dental Alumni Association arranged for an outing at the Wellesley Country Club this morning, and in the evening is to hold its forty-seventh annual banquet, the place being the Boston City Club.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Harvard Divinity School was held at 10 o'clock in Divinity Chapel, beginning with a devotional service, followed by a business meeting, and at 11:15 an address by Prof. Ephraim Emerston on "A Generation of Church History." The program then provided for luncheon in the Common Room, Divinity Hall, at 12:30, followed by brief addresses by Dean Fenn, the Rev. William C. Gannett, the Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer, and others.

The annual business meeting of the Harvard Law School Association was set for 11 o'clock, in Langdell Hall.

Some of the classes have announced that they will not hold their customary dinners this year. The class of 1869, for example, has agreed that the money which would have been used for this purpose will be devoted to some war relief fund. The class of 1879 is another that has announced it would not have a dinner. The class of 1883 is down for a dinner at the Harvard Club, the occasion being its fiftieth anniversary. The class of 1873 will dine at the University Club and the class of 1878 at the Parker House.

The class of 1893 had an informal dinner at the Harvard Club and music at the Union Boat Club Tuesday evening, and its plans for today included an outing at the residence of Louis A. Frothingham at North Easton.

Class Day, on Tuesday, came to a close with the customary gathering in the Yard, beneath the lantern-decked trees; the band music; the singing by Glee Club members outdoors; and the assembly of Harvard Union. The scene in the Yard was one of particular interest, because while there was neither the attendance nor gayety apparent on previous occasions, the presence of so many men in uniform—the white of the navy seeming to predominate—gave it a character that it has had but few times in the history of the university. From the steps of University Hall, Ralph G. Brown, in uniform, read the class ode by Alfred Putnam, in training at an aviation camp. It follows:

TO THE MEN OF 1918 IN FOREIGN SERVICE

They have sworn to defend that our banners may stand
To fling freedom on land and on sea—
With their youth on their hands, in a conquering host.
They will give all they are or might be,
Since the blood of our Class has enriched the soil
Where for Country and God they have died.
Fair Harvard look down on the fruits of thy toil
With a gracious affection and pride.

When the winds whisper low in the fall
Of the night,
Call the roll of the men who have gone
From the peace of thy halls to the thick
Of the fight
Where the light of world freedom shall dawn.

Let their names be engraved on the ancestral scroll
And their deeds be engraved on thy heart.
Let their praises sound high as thy anthems shall roll,
Till the light of all valor depart.

The Glee Club members also sang from the steps. There were only a few of them, and they, too, were nearly all in uniform.

MASSACHUSETTS NORMAL ART SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Certificates of graduation were given to 57 young men and women, students of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, this morning. Greetings in the form of a letter from the "old school" are to be sent to 11 others of the class who have joined the colors. All but two of today's graduates were young women. Of these two one has enlisted and the other is to register for military service in October. The address of the morning was given by Mrs. Honore Willis, who spoke for the maintenance of American ideals in art. The

Shubert Theatre, Now FOLLOWING THE FLAG TO FRANCE!

Acceptance of the U. S. Government
**PERSHING'S
CRUSADERS**

Released by the Committee on Public Information.
Taken by U. S. Signal Corps and Navy Photographers. Augmented Orchestra.
FRIDAY: Mata, Krav, etc. etc. No War Tax.

TREMONT The Fighting Fleets

Tuesday, June 25. Described and illustrated by Ralph D. Paine. With Official Gov't Photos. 1.00, 1.50, 2.00. SEATS NOW

EXPRESS MONOPOLY NOT TO BE PERMANENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The express monopoly created under government auspices must be dissolved after the war emergency is passed, under provisions of the contract signed today by representatives of the express companies and the Railroad Administration.

ANTI-LOAFER COUNCILOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall today appointed Joseph A. Legare of Lowell to the advisory council which is to assist in administering the Anti-Loafer Law. Mr. Legare was formerly postmaster of Lowell.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston



Drawn from
Hat shown by
Chandler & Co.

New Hats for Midsummer

The latest styles in hats for semi-dress
and tailored wear. All unusual values at

10.00 and 15.00

New Georgette and Velvet Models
New Italian Braid Models
New Georgette Models
New Transparent Brim Models
New Flower Trimmed Models
New Milan Models
New All White Models
New Navy Models
New Leghorn and Taffeta Models

New Italian Straw and Velvet Models

(SECOND FLOOR)

Most Unexpected Purchase 1500 Pairs Century Brand

SILK STOCKINGS

In the scarcest shades—navy blue—cordovan—chestnut—white—chocolate—mode

Price 1.25 Pair

We had not a pair of stockings left in these wanted shades—and there seemed to be no hope of getting more. But on account of our close relations with this high-grade manufacturer, we secured this special lot. Price 1.25 a pair, or 14.65 a dozen. It would be the part of wisdom to buy a dozen as soon as these stockings are placed on sale.

IMPORTANT—We still have in stock several thousand pairs in nineteen different shades which are selling at advanced prices, but our price is still 1.10 per pair.

(STREET FLOOR)

Special Sale Van Raalte Sample Lines

Glove Silk Underwear

1/4 to 1/2 off Usual Prices

Thousands of pieces that go to make up the sample line—finest of glove silk underwear that is made.

Hundreds of Vests, 2.10 to 3.25
Hundreds of Bloomers, 3.25 to 3.95
Hundreds of Bodices, 2.10 to 3.25
Hundreds of Union Suits, 4.65
Hundreds of Envelope Chemises, 2.50 to 4.95
Lace Trimmed Styles—Embroidered—Plain Tailored—More than 150 different styles.

We always hold a sale of glove silk underwear about the middle of June; but we almost despaired of doing so this year, as everything had gone up so high in price.

We have always had a good business connection with the Van Raalte Company, who are extensive handlers of fine underwear.

So when we told them our needs they said: "Very well, you may have the entire sample line, as soon as it can be gathered in from the Western States, even from the Pacific Coast. You may have it at the old price, less a generous discount."

And here are the results of that fortunate arrangement—glove silk underwear at 1/4 to 1/2 less than usual prices.

(STREET FLOOR)

MANY HONORS FOR RADCLIFFE SENIORS

More Than Half of the Class
Receives Distinctions at the
Annual Commencement Ex-
ercises of the College Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Never in the history of Radcliffe College were honors conferred upon so large a percentage of the graduating class as today, at the annual commencement exercises of the college. Nearly half the members of the class were awarded honors, whereas in previous years about 10 per cent received these awards. At the exercises today honors and degrees were conferred by Le Baron R. Briggs, president of the college.

Elections and appointments also were announced, as well as several gifts and bequests to the college, included among which are \$78,438.47 in cash and securities from the estate of Mrs. Abigail W. Howe, which added to previous receipts make a total of \$200,000 from this bequest; \$20,000 in securities, the bequest of Mrs. Susan Heard Dabney, for the establishment of Charles William Dabney scholarships; valuable and beautiful books from the library of George V. Leverett; a gate in memory of Arthur Gilman, from the family and friends of Mr. Gilman, and several smaller money gifts.

Among those elected members of the Associates were Christine Hopkinson Baker (Mrs. George P. Baker), for six years; Mary Lowell Barton (Mrs. Frederick Otis Barton), without limit of term, and Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, for three years. Frances Parkman (Mrs. Henry Parkman) was re-elected a member of the council for a term of seven years.

Fellowships from the Carnegie Endowment were awarded, one a student fellowship of \$750 to Eleanor Wyllis Allen, of the class of 1918, one a teacher's fellowship of \$1000 to Bernice Vozzey Brown A. B. 1916.

Two scholarships from the appropriation made by the college for study in the marine biological laboratory at Woods Hole in the summer of 1918 have been awarded to Helen Ward Spencer, unclassified student, and to Helen Stillwell Thomas A. B. Smith College 1909, graduate student in Radcliffe College, 1917-18.

The Phi Beta Kappa prize of \$50 given to the ranking junior of the five juniors who were elected this spring to the Radcliffe chapter, has been awarded to Ethel Maude Spurr, of the class of 1919.

The Capt. Jonathan Fay Diploma, for the member of each graduating class of the college who, in the judgment of the Academic Board has, during her whole course, by her scholarship, conduct, and character, given evidence of the greatest promise, and the Capt. Jonathan Fay Scholarship for such student in the college as the Academic Board shall consider most worthy of assistance, have been awarded to Alice Marie Graham of the class of 1918.

The Caroline I. Wilby prize, for the best original work in any department, has been awarded to Olive Bernardine White of the class of 1918 for her thesis on "The Verse Translations of John Dryden."

Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard University was the speaker at the commencement exercises.

Among the degrees and honors bestowed were the following:

Cum Laude with distinction in special subjects: Eleanor Wyllis Allen, in government; Helen Marion Bailey, in fine arts; Mary Elizabeth Barnes, in the classics; Miriam Blossom Berle, in literature, especially Latin and French; Evelyn Margaret Brawley, in French and other romance languages and literatures; Alice Catherine Cunningham, in French and other romance languages and literatures; Mildred Williams Evans, in chemistry; Helen Rigby Geddes, in philosophy and economics; Renée Mâtlier, in French and other romance languages and literatures; Florence Oldfield, in Germanic languages and literatures; Margaret Esther Ripley, in mathematics; Helen Priscilla Shaw, in chemistry.

Magna Cum Laude: Hester Louise Bassett, with highest honors in English; Elizabeth Brandeis, with distinction in economics; Natalie Murray Gifford, with distinction in the classics; Dorothy James Hamilton, with honors in romance languages and literatures; Mildred Mason Hunt, with honors in Germanic languages and literatures; Frances Marie Koesler, with distinction in Germanic languages and literatures; Elizabeth Walker Ladd, with honors in literature, especially Greek and French; Esther Cooke Lamm, with distinction in philosophy; Lucretia Lowe, with honors in English; Beatrice Ingrid McCobb, with honors in romance languages and literatures; Ruth Burr Sanborn, with honors in English; Alice Mary Stewart, with honors in literature, especially Latin and French; Olive Bernardine White, with highest honors in English; Elsie Elizabeth Whitney, with honors in literature, especially Latin and French; Constance Wiener, with honors in mathematics.

Summa Cum Laude: Alice Marie Graham, with highest honors in romance languages and literatures; Beatrice Abby Keith, with highest honors in romance languages and literatures.

Doctor of Philosophy: Frances Marion Fay, A.M., subject, history; special field, economic history; dissertation, "English Trade Between 1400 and 1700, with special reference to the West Indies."

At the annual election of Phi Beta Kappa on Tuesday new members chosen were Olive White of Rosindale, Constance Wiener of Cambridge and Ruth Sanborn of Framingham. These results were announced at the senior class picnic supper, which was held later in the college yard. At the picnic supper the class sat in a large circle on the grass, and while they lunched they told stories. After the supper they had their annual serenade.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

A Week of Great Selling Events

Starting with the Sale of Suits, Coats and Dresses from the surplus stock of Mme. Mogabgab

Also Silks, Chiffons and Laces from a fashionable dressmaker

But thousands of dollars worth of other specially priced goods really make up the greater part of the Sale

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED NEW DRESSES

Some from our very best makers in New York.

HUNDREDS of CUSTOM MADE DRESSES

Made in our own workroom, by experts, from our own materials.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND INEXPENSIVE DRESSES

Taffeta, crepe Georgette, crepes de chine, in which not one is priced over 17.50.

MORE than a THOUSAND COTTON DRESSES

English voiles, organdies, batistes, gingham, linens, for women and misses.

HUNDREDS of MISSES' DRESSES

New Georgettes, crepes de chine, taffetas, all the fashionable cotton dresses.

HUNDREDS of NEW HATS

Every hat under the market price, but of the best style and beautiful materials.

HUNDREDS of SUITS

For misses and women—all the most seasonable models.

THOUSANDS of SUMMER WAISTS

Representing our best styles in voile, batiste and organdie.

HUNDREDS of NEW COATS

For misses and women—all the wanted styles.

THOUSANDS of PIECES of UNDERWEAR

Inexpensive, fine in quality. For women and misses.

Women's Dresses

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses, with hand embroidered bodice, Georgette sleeves 29.50
Custom-Made Georgette Dresses, long line bodice, navy, flesh, white, black 35.00 and 45.00
New Georgette Dresses, tunic effect, soutache braided in self color 29.50
Black Chantilly Lace Dresses, combined with satin 65.00
Foulard Dresses, combined with Georgette crepe, black and navy 35.00
Chiffon Taffeta Street Dresses, semi-tailored. Navy, taupe, black 25.00
New Tricolette Dresses, straight-line model, combined with satin 60.00
New Georgette Crepe Dresses, pleated over taffeta foundation 29.50
Figured Georgette Dresses, white and dark grounds, 45.00 and 55.00

Beaded Georgette Dresses, in navy, flesh, white and black 35.00
Traveling Dresses, serge and wool jersey, navy and light shades 25.00
New Straight-Line Satin Dresses, fringe trimmed 20.00
New Soutache Braided Georgette Dresses, over crepe de chine foundation 29.50
New Organdie Dresses, with deep tucks, val. lace trimmed 20.00
Custom-Made Chiffon Taffeta Dresses, new cording on skirt and waist 39.50
Custom-Made Georgette Dresses, panel skirt with fine tucking and fringed sash 49.50
Crepe de Chine Dresses, tucked skirts and beaded pockets 29.50
Taffeta Dresses, beaded Georgette bodice 20.00
Lace Dinner Dresses, in black or white 35.00 and 45.00
White Hand Embroidered Crepe Dresses, combined with Georgette 55.00

Misses' Dresses

Taffeta Dresses, overskirts trimmed with fringe 19.50
Navy Taffeta Dresses, bodice with scallops 19.50
Taffeta Dresses, Georgette sleeves, touches of hand embroidery 19.50
Crepe de Chine Dresses, tucked overskirt 19.50
Georgette Dresses, hand embroidered bodice 19.50
Taffeta Dresses, self sleeves, trimmed with pleatings 25.00
Taffeta Street Dresses, Georgette sleeves, embroid'd vestee 25.00
Taffeta Dresses, round neck, organdie trimming 25.00
Georgette and Foulard Combination Dresses 29.50
Braided Satin Dresses, organdie collar 29.50
Custom-Made Taffeta Dresses, beaded 48.00
Custom-Made Dresses, fringed overskirts 48.00
All-Georgette Dresses, with smart overskirts 29.50
Taffeta Dresses, custom-made, Georgette sleeves, touches of embroidery 35.00

Cotton and Silk Waists

Organdies, Batistes, Voiles—We have never approximated these waists in number or beauty. Note the slip-overs, jabot fronts, and choker collars Specially Priced 3.50

The Great Demand for Silk—Georgette, crepe de chine, duck silk and silk broadcloth. Hundreds of the newest waists in these materials. Pleated shirt fronts, the soft fluffy styles, colored cross-bar effects, some with beading and attractive frill collars 5.75 and 7.50

Special at 2.00—Twelve models never shown before. Voile effectively combined with organdie, slip-overs of batiste, picot-trimmed jabots Specially Priced 2.00

New Models at 5.00—In voile and batiste. Some with three rows of fluting at neck and wrists, vest effects, square collar and cuffs to correspond. In all-white and some with touches of color 5.00

Misses' Waists at 3.95—A special lot, ordered some time ago at the then lower prices, consisting of fine quality white batiste 3.95

Misses' Georgette Waists—Latest style features including the slip-over effects, side button fronts, etc. Beautiful beading and hand embroidery 5.75 to 8.50

(Street and Third Floors)

Very Unusual Offering, They Are About ½ Price

Coat Purchase

Originally \$40 to \$100

Prices 19.50 to 45.00

We have not been able to offer anything like this for several seasons. Here is the reason: Many of them are models reproduced from originals by Lanvin, Cheruit, and others, which came too late for this season's business. Although the importer is using many of them for next season, he did not want them all. He had to cut down his line. So he closed out to us one hundred pieces. Beautiful materials—tricolettes—satins—taffetas—tricotines—bolivias—silvertones—tussahs—and others.

There are hardly two alike—nearly every piece is distinctive.

(Third Floor)

Separate Skirts

English Needle Cord Skirts, with smart pockets 5.00
Satinette Sport Skirts, mannish tailored pockets 5.00
Gabardine Skirts, button down front, large pearl buttons 5.00
Waffle Cotton Skirts, imported material, sport model 5.00
Tricotine Skirts, clever model, for stout figures 3.95
Gabardine Skirts, deep pockets with tailored overlap 3.95
Tricotine Skirts, misses' model, novel belt 3.95
Gabardine Skirts, plain front, smart pockets 3.95

(Street Floor)

Suits

Women's and Misses'

Women's Silk Taffeta Suits, fashioned from our own selected silks. Charming models, with all the features of the much higher priced suits. Navy and black 18.50
Misses' Satin Suits, charming model answering for sport and dress occasions. Special at 25.00
Yeowomen's Suits, of navy serge 35.00
Misses' Linen Suits, irregular cut coats—very stylish and practical 12.50

(Third Floor)

Underwear

Thirty Styles in Gowns at 2.00—Some of nain-sook, others of sheer, silk-like batiste. Sleeveless, kimono, Empire, round and V-neck styles 2.00

Hand-Embroidered Philippine Underwear—Eyelet and colado work, made by hand. Excellent material, cut full, at 2.45 and 3.00

Envelope and Step-In Chemises—Over six hundred chemises in thirty of the newest, daintiest and best styles at 2.00

Economy for Next Fall—Dainty hand-embroidered French and Philippine gowns and skirts, ordered long ago, will be worth about double in the near future 3.95

(Fourth Floor)

Cotton Dresses



Dark Figured Voile Dresses, foulard pattern. Pleated overskirts 18.75
Voile Dresses in patterns of large navy figures on white background. Pointed tunic skirts. Sizes 44 to 52 13.75
Striped Voile Dresses, crochet button trimmed 13.75
Several styles in English Voile 13.75
Gingham Dresses in stripes and small plaids. Models in straight line and coat styles 13.75
French Linen Dresses, pointed tunic skirts and emb. collar and cuffs 13.75
Polka Dot Voile Dresses, in dark colors. Tunic skirts 10.75
Gingham Plaid Voile Dresses, with side tunic. Dainty white voile vestee 10.75
Striped and Checked Gingham Dresses, with organdie collars. Straight line model 10.75
French Linen Dresses, with pique collars. Button trimmed 10.75

Misses' Chambray Dresses, with waist of voile 6.95
Misses' Figured Voile Dresses, trimmed with organdie 6.95
Misses' Figured Voile Dresses, pique trimmed 8.95
Misses' Figured Voiles, ruffle trimmed 7.95
Misses' Polka Dot Voile Dresses, combined with linen 12.50
Misses' Dresses of Woven Voile, gingham pattern 12.50
Misses' Dresses of Linen and Voile, hand effects 15.00
Misses' Organdie Dresses, effectively trimmed with pleatings 15.00

Inexpensive Silk Dresses

Taffeta Dresses, with loop button holes and large knitting pockets 15.00
Pongee Dresses, side tunics 15.00
Crepe de Chine Dresses with five hemstitched tucks on skirt 15.00
Crepe de Chine Dresses, called "Sweater Dresses," tailored model with pretty sleeves. Pink or white 15.00
Crepe de Chine Dresses, round tunics with tucks 16.50
Taffeta Dresses with surplice waist, especially designed for the larger women. Sizes up to 52 16.50
Taffeta Dresses in suit style which may be worn with separate waist 16.50
Taffeta Dresses with apron tunic of Georgette 17.50
Taffeta Dresses made of Chandler & Co.'s own material with side tunics and sleeves of Georgette, also waist mostly of this soft material 17.50
Dresses of Georgette and Crepe de Chine effectively combined 17.50
Georgette Crepe Dresses with round tunics and tucks, new wide collar 17.50
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, sleeves and sides of Georgette 16.75
Misses' Taffeta Dresses, short-waisted effect, overskirt 16.50
Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses, Eton style 15.00
Misses' Crepe de Chine Dresses, tucked skirts, effective organdie trimming 16.50



MINNESOTA VOTERS
DEFEAT LEAGUERSGovernor Barnquist Nominated
by Republicans Over Candidate
of the Non-Partisan League
Loyalty Was the Real IssueSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Enough returns have been received from the rural precincts to show that Gov. J. A. A. Barnquist was renominated by the Republicans on Monday over Charles A. Lindbergh, Non-Partisan League candidate, by a majority of more than 60,000. Figures tabulated on Monday night indicated this result, but politicians feared they would be overturned when the farm vote began to come in from the strongholds of the Non-Partisan League. The entire league state ticket was defeated decisively, and James A. Peterson, candidate against Senator Knute Nelson, also was beaten. Peterson, under sentence of five years for sedition.

The result in Minnesota is expected to be disastrous to the future growth of the Non-Partisan League. The campaign against Mr. Lindbergh was based solely on the anti-American utterances in his book, "Why Is Your Country at War?" and the unpatriotic record of the leaders of the league. The chief argument of league organizers with prospective members has been the overwhelming victory in North Dakota elections two years ago. This record has been reversed in Minnesota. Opponents of the league go so far as to hope for its dissolution, provided Governor Lynn Frazier is beaten in the North Dakota primaries next Wednesday. They believe the effect of the Minnesota primary will be great in North Dakota, and that John Steen, independent candidate, will defeat Mr. Frazier.

Loyalists Victorious
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Loyalist voters of Minneapolis at the city and state primary on Monday, defeated Ernest Lundeen, pacifist Congressman, and nominated a strong man against Mayor Thomas Van Lear, Socialist, who has been at least lukewarm in his support of the war. J. E. Meyers was nominated, with Van Lear, for Mayor leading him by over 1500 votes, and W. H. Newton, assistant county attorney, beat Lundeen for the Republican congressional nomination, in spite of the fact that the loyalty vote was divided between four candidates.

The strength of Meyers and other win-the-war candidates seems to indicate Van Lear's defeat in November.

PLANS MADE FOR
FOURTH OF JULY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrangements have been made by the Independence Day committee of the Citizens Public Celebration Association, to have a chorus of 75,000 voices, including all nationalities, sing at the Frog Pond on Boston Common, as part of the celebration of Independence Day. Several national groups will sing in costume, and a military band will accompany the singing.

Patriotic ceremonies are to be held in different neighborhoods, where the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and retreat will be the features. One of these celebrations will take place at the Charles River Embankment and another at North Square, after which the entire audience will be led by the band to the Common.

The Independence Day committee, headed by Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Mrs. Frank Monks, Mrs. Frederick Cunningham and Miss Elizabeth S. Porter, have made the arrangements for the chorus, which will be directed by Dr. A. T. Porter, army song leader at Camp Devens.

GERMAN WOMEN IN
YORKVILLE REGISTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Registration of German women in Yorkville, the center of the largest German community in New York, went on at the rate of 30 an hour yesterday.

A staff of six policemen and 20 women volunteers was employed to oversee and direct the registration, which involved having finger prints taken, height and weight measured, and answering various questions according to the regulations laid down by the United States Government for the registering of enemy aliens.

The registering was continued from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m. In other sections of the city registration was slightly heavier than on the first day.

CONVENTION OF
WOMEN WORKERS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—For the first time in its history Wellesley College is to open its doors to a convention, that of the National League of Women Workers, which is to meet there from June 20 to noon of June 24. Delegates are expected to the number of 300 from all parts of the United States and most of them will be working girls. The program will be largely patriotic with a view to bringing out how the members of the league can contribute as a league, individually and in their work, to the

present world need. S. K. Ratcliffe of England is to address the league on "The Cause, the Task and the End." John Eliot of the Hudson Guild, New York, will speak on the "Spirit of Reconstruction in America" and Miss Mary Dreier of the Woman's Trade Union League, also will speak. Miss Hamilton, the general secretary of the league is to speak on the need of an unselfish general attitude on the part of the wage earner. The girls themselves are to speak or read papers on such subjects as how wage earners can help to win the war and the meaning of self-government.

The convention will open formally Thursday evening with a supper followed by a conference of the Connecticut association. Friday morning consideration will be given to "Our Clubs and Patriotic Service." Miss Dreier will speak on democracy in the industrial world and how to protect it in war time. In the evening there will be reports from associations and state secretaries.

On Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4:30 o'clock there is to be a conference for workers on how to make the best use of any girls' organization for patriotic purposes. This will include continuation of permanent activities, mobilization for patriotic activities, responsibility for education in the ideals of democracy, methods and workers' preparation.

COUNTY PLANS
SELF-SUPPORTNew Hampshire District Organizes
League of Farmers and
Proposes to Raise Its Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—As a result of extensive planting and organization, Rockingham County, the third largest county in New Hampshire, expects to become self-supporting in the matter of food this year. The adjoining county of Hillsborough will not raise all its own food this year, but plans will be perfected to attempt to do so in 1919.

What this means is shown by an investigation report that last year 75 per cent of the food consumed in Rockingham County was brought in from outside New Hampshire and more than 75 per cent in Hillsborough County. The city of Manchester alone imported 194 carloads of potatoes between Sept. 1 and April 1 last, and the cost of this one article was \$217,280. The amount of perishable vegetables, for the raising of which this section is especially adapted, brought into that one city was 112 carloads between Dec. 1 and April 1.

The number of eggs brought into this great egg-producing region was 533,170 dozen, for which was paid \$213,268. This may account for the cost of living in this section, which is said to be 40 per cent higher at the present time than it is in the Middle West.

There has been organized in Rockingham County a league of 825 farmers for the following purposes:

To bring the farmers in touch with latest methods, through practical demonstrations.

To apply modern business methods to the buying of raw materials and selling of finished products. To apply modern methods of finance.

To solve the transportation problem so that the farmer can sell in near-by cities.

This league of farmers has employed a county agent, an assistant agent to run a market bureau, a bank agent to arrange loans for members and a newspaperman to get out a weekly paper which will keep all farmers posted on prices and methods. An office is also maintained at Exeter at which there is a general information bureau.

The league expects to make the county self-supporting; to plan the entire food production campaign of 1919. Cooperative buying is being carried on quite extensively already.

SUSPICIOUS GERMAN
ARRESTED IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba.—Police officers investigating the appearance at intervals of a light at an isolated point known as "la Puntilla" last night arrested August Groeng, a German, who had in his possession a lantern, a map of Cuba with notations on it, and also a map of Mexico. Groeng, it was said, was second officer of one of the German ships seized at Santiago de Cuba when Cuba declared war on Germany. Adan Muriel, a native of Andalusia, Spain, was arrested as he attempted to leave Groeng's home, carrying a large-size photograph of Emperor William.

GERMAN REGISTRATION

BOSTON, Mass.—The second day of registration of female German aliens in this city brought 38 to the various police stations of the city, compared with 46 who registered on Monday.

AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
Are Made to
Stand the Wear
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS
AT SHOE STORES AND
BOOTBLACKS
LOOK ON THE WRAPPER FOR


DELAYS IN MAIL
DELIVERY SHOWNInvestigation by Merchants Association Indicates No Mail
Leaves Boston for New York
From 5 to 11 P. M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—From 5 p. m. until 11 p. m. no mail is dispatched from Boston to New York, although there is a train at 7:30 available. The great bulk of the day's mail reaches the Boston post office after the departure of the 5 o'clock train, and most of this and the accumulations up until 11 o'clock are concentrated upon the single postal car train via the shore line.

This situation is brought out in an investigation of mail delays throughout the United States by the Merchants Association of New York. The report says important reductions in the railway post office car service have been made on various New England lines, and as a result a much heavier burden has been thrown on those remaining.

How reduction in railway postal car service has impeded delivery of first morning mails from Boston to New York is shown in a tabulation of reports of train 29 of the New Haven, due in New York at 6:10 a. m., in time for the 8:30 delivery. Arrival and delivery on tight different days are shown:

Train arrived	Letters delivered
6:55 a. m.	12 m.
7:13 a. m.	10:20-11 a. m.-12:20 p. m.
6:56 a. m.	10-12 m.
6:42 a. m.	11 a. m.
6:19 a. m.	1 p. m.
On time	10-11 a. m.-12:20 p. m.
8:47 a. m.	11 a. m.
9:07 a. m.	1 p. m.

Delay in mail to and from particular cities was much above the average, the investigation showed. Between Los Angeles and New York 83.3 per cent of the total number of letters failed to arrive on time. The percentage of delayed letters is as high as 88.8, for Omaha, Neb.

In conducting the investigation the association was aided by 165 business organizations, representing 119 cities and towns in 38 states. In consequence of the findings, the committee on postal affairs of the Merchants Association has recommended that the results of the inquiry be presented to the Congress, with a request for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to investigate postal methods and to bring about improvements.

Observations of the association covered a period of five months.

Boston to Get Service

Mr. Burleson Said to Have City as
Next One on Postal Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Boston is to have an extension of the air mail service at an early date. Postmaster-General Burleson, who has the development of this branch of the postal service very much at heart, has Boston as the next number on the postal program. It only awaits the development of a wireless mechanism by which the air postman may be kept track of, especially in the sometimes foggy regions of New England. This device is now being perfected.

The announcement that the rates are to be reduced on mail between Washington and New York will probably give an impetus to the service. There is room in the aeroplane mail for more letter pouches than are now being carried, due to the fact that it is too costly a method of sending letters to be indulged in except as a novelty. Under the proposed new ruling, however, two ounces will be carried for 16 cents, with 8 cents for each additional ounce.

LICENSE IS SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The license of the Commercial Egg Macaroni Manufacturing Company, 181 Fulton Street, has been suspended for two weeks, it is announced by Henry B. Endicott, Food Administrator for Massachusetts. Account of the failure of the company to make accurate reports to the National Food Administration in Washington. A hearing was given the company by the State Food Administration and the complaints of the government were found to be fully justified.

AUTOMOBILIST IS FINED \$105

MALDEN, Mass.—After having struck a child and then collided with an electric car, 10 days ago, Thomas G. Andrews, 192 Bech Street, Linden, was arrested on a charge of operating his automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Tuesday, when arraigned in the Malden District Court, he was found guilty and ordered to pay a fine of \$100 on that charge, and \$5 additional for drunkenness. Andrews denied his guilt, claiming that his collision with the electric car was caused only by his efforts to avoid hitting the child. He appealed and offered \$200 bonds.

SHIPPING BOARD
MEMBER PROTESTSTaking of Beer From Workmen,
He Says, Would Reduce Ship-
yard Output One-Fourth —
Mr. Bryan for Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two witnesses whose opinions carry great weight throughout the whole country appeared today before the Agriculture Committee, now considering the Jones bone dry amendment. The first of these to take the stand was Bainbridge Colby of the Shipping Board, who declared that in the opinion of the board and of the officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the enactment of total prohibition at this time would have a detrimental effect on the output of shipping, which has now attained "crescendo rhythm."

William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State and thrice candidate for the presidency, took issue squarely with Mr. Colby's contention and maintained that there is nothing which would lead to national efficiency and have such beneficial results as the banishment of the saloon from the land. Mr. Bryan called attention to the fallacy and insincerity of the argument of those who have maintained that it was unfair to bring about prohibition by means of a rider. Those who adopt this attitude, he said, are opposed to prohibition in any shape or form. "I know of no single factor," said Mr. Bryan, "which would contribute so largely to the prosecution of the war as the enactment of this legislation."

If the nation is going to be successful in the great undertaking, he asserted, it is not enough to send an army to France, but it is equally necessary to have the workers behind the lines 100 per cent men.

Speaking of the efficiency of the men in France, Mr. Bryan pointed out that the only cases where American soldiers had done anything disgraceful were cases where the men in question were under the influence of drink at the time. This, he declared, is a warning which the nation should heed. "Prohibition will come through the ratification of the constitutional amendment, but at this time, when the winning of the war is the one and only consideration, we should not wait to get the saloon out of the land."

The Nebraska statesman recommended that the amendment should be modified so as to permit those in the liquor trade to adjust their affairs and to shut down gradually, but as quickly as possible. He advocated that the breweries be shut down at first 75 per cent, then 50 per cent, and then altogether.

Mr. Colby declared that from the standpoint of the men in the shipyards prohibition is not the point in issue but rather sudden interference with habits and customs which have become part of their daily lives. He estimated that to deprive them of the glass of beer to which they are accustomed would result in 25 per cent loss in the shipping output.

COAL MAN'S LICENSE TAKEN UP

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charged with selling prohibited low-grade coal for ship bunkers, J. P. O'Connor of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, New York, has been deprived of his license and his case turned over to the Justice Department for inquiry.

Government regulations provide that smokeless coal shall be furnished ships to lessen submarine danger—a restriction which O'Connor, it is alleged, violated. He is charged with selling low-grade coal to the neutral steamer Stella.

White Nu-Buck Oxfords

\$5.00
Special



MADE of genuine White Nu-Buck with white heels and welts. This is an especially good looking walking oxford and the most exceptional value we have offered this season.

Walk-Over Shops } 170 Tremont St. } Boston
A. H. HOWE & SONS } 378 Washington St. }
2359 Washington St. } Roxbury

ENTIRE DIVISION
OF ARMY REVIEWEDCamp Devens Soldiers, Number-
ing About 25,000 Men, Pass
Before the Cantonment Com-
mander and Inspecting General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Notable in the largest body of troops in a single command ever assembled in New England, and numbering fully 25,000 soldiers, a review of the entire seventy-sixth division, at full war strength, took place here today, the inspecting officers being Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, and Brig.-Gen. Thomas Q. Donaldson of the Inspector-General's Department from Washington, D. C.

Both Major-General Hodges and Brigadier-General Donaldson expressed themselves as well pleased with the showing made by the troops. One of the largest crowds that has ever visited Camp Devens witnessed the review.

Inspections of the various units composing the division have been going on for several days under the supervision of Brigadier-General Donaldson, and today's review showed what the division as a whole is capable of, and the training the men have had along all lines of military service.

The line moved at 10 o'clock, headed by the Boston regiment, and commanded by Brig.-Gen. F. H. Albright, senior colonel in the brigade, and marched in battalion formation, for companies abreast in a column of squads. About one hour was required for the line to pass.

Previous to the hour set for the review, the regiments and battalions were forming in line in different sections of the camp, and were getting their equipment in readiness, for an object of the occasion was to make as good a showing as possible, that the inspecting official may make a favorable report of the command as a whole upon his return to Washington.

The seniority of the brigade commanders was followed in the order of the marching column, the Massachusetts regiment, which includes "Boston's Own," being followed by the New York and Connecticut infantrymen, under Brig.-Gen. F. D. Evans, next came the artillery brigade command of Brig.-Gen. William F. McNeil, followed by the headquarters train, military police, the three hundred and first engineer regiment and the three hundred and first machine-gun battalion and the field signal battalion from the same regiment.

No animals or trucks were included, as Major-General Hodges thought too much time would necessarily be consumed with such additions.

On Tuesday, the three hundred and first engineer regiment was inspected in preparation for today's event, and later the machine gun battalions and the field signal battalions were given their turn. Today the result of their training was clearly evident, and a remarkably good showing was made.

Col. M. B. Stewart acted as chief of staff, and Maj. George M. Peek was division adjutant. While the parade was going on, soldiers in the intelligence section were out on scout, snipe, and patrol work in charge of Capt. Arthur F. Brown, division intelligence officer who has just returned from France.

Capt. H. Prescott Dempsey has arrived in camp and has been given command of the department of public utilities, the maintenance unit, which will remain here as a part of the camp personnel, and Capt. Arthur E. Whitman of Melrose, Mass., has been made personnel officer.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' HANDBOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Military Department has just issued a book entitled the "Returned Soldiers' Handbook," which contains information regarding conditions under which the soldier will come back to Canada.

It is replete with valuable information for the soldier from the time he embarks in England until his discharge from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and also gives him a list of the various civil organizations in the country which benefit the soldier from the time of his discharge.

SUPPORT FOR THE
PRESIDENT ASKEDPolitics This Year Must Be "Pa-
triotic as Well as Partisan."
Vice-President Marshall Tells
the Indiana Democrats

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Support for

President Wilson was urged today by Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall in addressing the Indiana State Democratic convention. Saying that while he wanted the Democrats to win the coming election, "at the risk of being read out of the party," he urged the members in the State to vote against the Democrat who was not in hearty accord with the President and his ideas, and against the Democrat "who is not in favor of taking the German language out of the schools of Indiana and welding into a united people by the use of a common language all those who dwell within our borders."

"Politics this year must be patriotic as well as partisan in character," he said. "It must be the kind of politics which wholeheartedly gets behind that colossal figure of the stormy hours, the man whom Providence has set upon the mountain peak of duty, desire and endeavor, with whom we can win, without whom the world's hope must perish—Woodrow Wilson, captain-general of the armies of freedom, admiral of the seven seas. It will not do to keep our promise to his ear and break it to his hope."

Mr. Marshall referred to "Lady Theodora" in the course of his remarks, saying:

"Lady Theodora, being left at home, concluded to take a hand in the war by writing letters in derogation and criticism of its management to a newspaper, which newspaper had as its general manager a man who was, at the declaration of hostilities against the Imperial German Government, an enemy alien of the United States, and which newspaper had published the Rose Pastor Stokes letter and other seditious documents."

"Some men at least, are going to object if she is the Republican Party and if she is going to fight the war in 'his way'—through the columns of the Kansas City Star—and notwithstanding her great desire to take charge of everything, they are going to insist that she shall not be permitted to do so earlier than March 4, 1921, and not then, if God and the right prevail."

LOUISIANA TO VOTE
ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

BATON ROUGE, La.—A House resolution providing for a referendum next fall on a state constitutional amendment granting suffrage to women was adopted last night by the Louisiana State Senate, 29 to 11. President Wilson urged submission of the question to the people in a recent letter to the State Assembly.

NEW FREIGHT RATE ORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New rates on export and import freight on a basis of something over 25 per cent increase over existing rates was ordered on Tuesday by the Railroad Administration to become effective next July 25. This modifies the recent rate order.

The Seal of Quality

Gilt Crest
Pumps for Women
\$6.00

IN addition to the exceptionally high grade quality of material and workmanship, we believe these pumps to represent the most perfect fitting models of the times.

Style No. 1201. Illustrated. Finest glaze kid skin, with light flexible welt sewed soles and new shaped leather heels. AA to D widths. \$6.00

Same style in white linen, \$5.00

Style No. 1205. Finest glaze kid skin pumps. The style is similar to the one illustrated, except with 1 1/2 inch military heels. AA to D widths. Price \$6.00

Gilchrist Company
Washington and Winter Streets, Boston



SHRINERS JOIN
DRY MOVEMENT

Action of Imperial Council in Annual Meeting, Recommending Abolishment in Subordinate Bodies, Held to Be Significant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Significant and marking unmistakably the trend of the times toward complete prohibition, is held to be the action of the Imperial Council of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in recommending to the 145 subordinate temples in the United States that intoxicants be barred hereafter from buildings where ceremonial sessions are held. The recent decision of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, to hold its last annual dinner without any intoxicants whatever on the board is taken to be but another indication of the growing tide of sentiment in the United States against the use of any form of intoxicating drinks. Many lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks have banished beer, wines and liquors from their homes, some of them for the period of the war, some without date.

Apparently there was but little if any real debate on the resolution offered in the sessions of the Imperial Council some days ago, in Atlantic City, N. J., when it was proposed that the subordinate temples be advised to do away with intoxicating drinks at their shrines and meeting places. It was known that of the 145 temples in the United States, about two-thirds of them had already put the ban on such drinks. The sentiment expressed in the council session was that the others would soon follow.

Benjamin W. Rowell, the Imperial recorder of the Shriner, explains that the action of the Imperial Council is not mandatory but advisory. That the recommendation was made as an evidence that the members of the Shrine are in full sympathy with the onward move of the temperance movement in the United States is held to be a self-evident fact. With the large proportion of the temples already committed, the recommendations of the Imperial Council will affect but a minority, and in those temples which have not barred liquors as yet, the influence of the majority, bearing, as it does, the approval of the high council, will find favorable response in a reasonable period, Recorder Rowell declared.

The Recorder said that the recommendation of the Imperial Council in favor of doing away with intoxicants will be forwarded to all of the subordinate temples in the United States. The Shriner, as a purely social organization of Masons, held that they could not afford to be behindhand in this great moral movement that is fast becoming countrywide. The various temples individually have taken action against intoxicants, some of them more than a year ago. The fact was reported at the recent meeting of the Imperial Council and undoubtedly had its influence in determining the supreme body to pass the resolution recommending that all Shrine temples give their sanction to this moral advancement.

GERMANY FAILS
TO KEEP PROMISE

Leaves Switzerland Without Grain She Agreed to Send From the Ukraine

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

ZURICH, Switzerland.—It was with mingled astonishment and pleasure that Switzerland learned recently from both Germany and Austria, that she might get grain from the Ukraine in the early summer. The German promises were particularly specific, even mentioning a date—early in June—when the first shipment might be expected to arrive. The question of compensation was also mentioned—what Switzerland was to give the Central Powers in return for these foodstuffs.

Confidential reports now received in Swiss agricultural circles from delegates sent to the Ukraine state, however, that not only is there not the least hope of Switzerland seeing any of this promised grain, but further that Germany's and Austria's chances are not much better. It is now clear that there is far less grain and flour and foodstuffs in the Ukraine than was at first anticipated, nor is there any likelihood of any considerable yield from the next harvest. All this is quite apart from the reluctance of the peasants to part with what they have. They will accept no monetary payment, demanding merchandise and chiefly agricultural machinery and farm tools of which they are in desperate need. But neither Germany nor Austria has any farm equipment to spare; indeed they want such things just as much as the Ukrainians.

Here incidentally was a great field for manufacturers, as soon as something resembling order is restored in the Ukraine and other parts of Russia. The Ukraine soil—generally known as "black earth"—is famous throughout the world for its marvelous fertility. The soil needs only to be scratched to produce in abundance. It requires no artificial manures, only the simplest cultivation. Now that the big estates have been broken up and the peasants have acquired larger holdings, they will need modern machinery. Because, rich as the soil is, it still produces far larger crops when worked with proper technical appliances, than under primitive cultivation with the hand plow of past centuries. It should also be remembered that, in the peasant disturbances of last autumn, the estates of the big landowners were

plundered and their agricultural machinery burned or broken up, so that all this deficiency will have to be made good. German and Austrian manufacturers will have no raw materials for some time, and consequently will not be able to send this machinery to Russia, so that other countries will have a great advantage in being able to supply the first orders.

The Ukraine Government appears to have pledged itself through the peace treaty to deliver 1,000,000 tons of grain to the Central Powers by July next. This would mean an average transport of 1000 carloads a day during April, May, June and July, as the European cars are small and carry usually only about 10 tons. But the most glowing reports published in Germany and Austria, record 120 cars as the highest number yet received in any one day, whilst the figure for most days is between 50 and 80. Even the highest figure is far less favorable than it appears, because nearly two-thirds of the shipments from the Ukraine consist of military booty in the shape of guns, rifles, ammunition, and other army equipment, leaving only about a third in foodstuffs. These military articles the Germans and Austrians bought for a trifle, or more often simply took, from the soldiers in the disarmed Ukrainian armies. It is clearly a physical impossibility for the Central Powers to obtain from the Ukraine, under the most favorable conditions, anything like the quantity of foodstuffs they so urgently require. Their provisioning situation is far worse now than at any period since the beginning of the war.

Swiss citizens coming from Austria say that the misery of the poorer classes there is indescribable, not only in Vienna and the large cities, but also in the country districts which have been denuded of food supplies to meet the ever-growing demands of the army. There are riots in the Vienna market regularly every Saturday. Cracow has had neither bread nor flour since March. Four-fifths of the population of Prague can get no bread; what little there is goes to the poorer classes, and they are glad to get one loaf for the family in a week.

In Bohemia and the Tyrol the food situation has become so bad that the people have been clamoring to be attached to the German official provisioning department, and their demands at last were so insistent that the Vienna Government, much against its will, was forced to yield; thereby admitting that it was no longer able to feed its own people.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF
CAMP WORK NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thomas Page Smith of Boston has been appointed district director for the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities in charge of the North-Central District. The announcement was made public by W. Prentice Sanger, executive secretary of the commission.

Mr. Smith's territory will comprise approximately 70 military training camps in all states north of Kentucky, and from the District of Columbia to Utah. His headquarters will be in Chicago.

Mr. Smith will represent the War Department in the supervision of all training camp activities in his district, including athletics, mass singing and theatricals administered by the commissions themselves, the club life of the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, and the hostess houses of the Y. W. C. A.; the camp libraries of the American Library Association, and the work of the War Camp Community Service in towns adjacent to training camps.

Mr. Smith is a graduate of Harvard University, and is prominent in Boston advertising circles.

Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS REELECTED
BOSTON, Mass.—Arthur S. Johnson was reelected president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association at the annual meeting of the board of directors, held Tuesday evening at the association building, 316 Huntington Avenue. Other officers reelected were: Vice-president, Albert H. Curtis; treasurer, Lewis A. Cressett; assistant treasurer, William MacDonald; recording secretary, Francis P. Luce; general secretary, George W. McHaffey.

OUTPUT OF BEER
MAY BE CUT DOWN

Brewers of United States Are Threatened With Curtailment of Coal and Grain and a Lack of Transportation Means

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brewers are threatened with a shutting down of their coal supply, a cutting off of materials by the Food Administration, and a lack of transportation for their product after it is manufactured. Representatives of the brewers of the United States met in conference on Tuesday with P. B. Noyes, Director of the Bureau of Conservation of the United States Fuel Administration, on the question of further limiting the coal supply to the makers of beer. The conference was also attended by representatives of the Food Administration and of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The entire membership of the United States Brewers Association was present, representatives of all the big breweries, and an imposing array of brewers' counsel.

The discussion centered chiefly about the methods of reducing the amount of coal consumed by the brewers to at most 50 per cent of that used in a normal year. One of the means of accomplishing the end proposed was through a zoning system, and this brought up the subject of transportation.

The possibility of pooling the manufacture of beer was considered. This would allow for the shutting down altogether of a number of breweries in a given locality. The plan has already been tried in Pennsylvania, notably in the mining regions. If this plan were adopted, several hundred of the thousand breweries now doing business in the United States might be closed.

Further conferences will be held with the brewing interests by the Fuel and Food administrations as developments require it. From the fuel standpoint, near-beer will be put on the same plane as alcoholic beer.

Brewers Accused

Branded as Allies of Disloyal German-American Alliance

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Charging that the outstanding enemies in this country opposing the winning of the war are the brewers and the German-American Alliance, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in an address at the Illinois Ratification Convention, in the arsenal of this city, said that when the food bill first came up in the House at Washington, a majority adopted the provision to prevent the waste of food in making liquor during the war. It went to the Senate, the majority of the Senate favored it, and the nation was overwhelmingly for it. A few champions of the beer trade threatened to kill the vital food legislation by a filibuster unless the beer provision was eliminated. Because of preliminary advantage which they had, they forced the beer provision out. Mr. Wheeler continued:

"The National Food Administration tells us that food will win the war. Patriots save it by the crumb, and brewers waste it by the ton. So, 40,000,000 bushels of food material are wasted every year in making beer. Transportation facilities should be increased so as to speed up war activities. The brewers use more than 100,000 cars a year to carry on their harmful industry.

"Fuel is vital to victory to run the factories and send the ships with supplies. The brewers are using at least 5,000,000 tons a year to make beer, and it slows down the energy of the people when it is needed to be at high speed.

"Field, factory and farm are crippled for want of labor and manpower. The liquor industry posed for years as employing almost a million men. This man-power, if put into useful, productive industries, will help instead of hinder the war.

"The connection between the brewers and the disloyal German-American Alliance, damaging and conclusive, was revealed in the hearing before the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

"The German Alliance has been proven to be pro-German, anti-American and un-American. Its chief purpose, according to the evidence before the Senate Judiciary Committee, was to promote German Kultur and to protect liquor by organizing German citizens into alliances for political purposes, supporting those who fa-

vored the aims of the alliance. It tried to force the teaching of German in the public schools, for, as they said: 'As the root is to the tree, the German language is to the German people.' The president of the alliance openly said that our form of government was a failure.

"The Kaiser decorated the president of the alliance with a cross for the services he rendered Germany in this country.

"Several breweries have been seized as alien enemy property, and others should be. The George Ehret brewery of New Jersey is now under the control of the government. If all the breweries that were aiding the enemy indirectly were seized, the government would have control of the whole beer industry."

WOMEN PROTEST
MAKING OF BEER

Resolution, Adopted in Richmond, Va., Asks Mr. Wilson to Stop Liquor Manufacture

RICHMOND, Va.—A resolution protesting against the continued use of grain, sugar and fuel in the United States for the manufacture of malt liquors was unanimously passed at a meeting of the denominational and congregational leaders of all the churches in the city in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce recently. It read as follows:

"To the President of the United States:

"We, the organized women's associations of Richmond, Va., representing the housewives of the city, do solemnly protest against the enormous waste of grain and sugar used in the manufacture of malt liquors in the United States, and we respectfully ask that this be stopped.

"The housewives of this city are cheerfully cooperating with the Food Administration to feed our soldiers and our allies, and in their interest and in the interest of the people of the United States, we ask that the manufacture and sale of malt and spirituous liquors be discontinued. We also protest against the waste of fuel in its manufacture, and the waste of man-power and tonnage so badly needed to win this war."

BREWING COMPANY
MAKES SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The Rockford Brewing Company whose plant was closed recently by court procedure over which Judge K. M. Landis presided, has settled all actions pending against it by the city and county for \$15,000. Beside the cash settlement is an agreement in writing that the plant and real estate of the brewing company is to be placed on the market and sold, and that the deed of transfer is to contain a clause forbidding the use of the premises for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for all time to come.

The contract stipulates further that the court cases are not to be eliminated until the deed of sale is recorded as specified. While this settlement has been effected with the city and county, there is still action pending in the federal court which, it is said, may mean a prison term for the heads of the company.

LIGHT ASSOCIATION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The sixth annual convention of the National Electric Light Association, southeastern section, will hold a two-day session in Atlanta, beginning today, for the discussion of problems attendant upon the war in relation to public service corporations.

ACTION OF HEARST
PAPER REPUDIATED

National Security League Says Letter of Its President Was Misused — Mr. Menken Makes a Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Security League has repudiated the action of Hearst's New York American in seeking to place the league in the position of endorsing that paper. The league says a statement written by Stanwood Menken, president of the league, was misused by the paper. The statement was written and sent without the knowledge of the executive committee, and was printed in full facsimile in Tuesday's paper.

Mr. Menken now says that he did not intend to express any approval of the war policy of the Hearst papers, but only to correct certain misstatements some league speakers had made about the support given by the American to preparedness and universal military training. This statement was printed as a letter, and he declared he did not write it as one, and that he refused the request of the reporter who came to get it to state that Mr. Hearst was loyal. He says he was first approached in the matter by Mr. Hearst himself. He declares the statement was in no sense an expression of the league's opinion. That opinion is stated in the following resolution, adopted by the executive committee:

"That the wrong and shameful policy of the Hearst newspapers in defending the German Government in many of its atrocious acts and pronouncements; the efforts of the said papers to oppose the Administration in trying to sustain the principles of law which the German Government had violated and which brought about the war, and their opposing the hearty support by America of the Allies in defeating the Germans, and the many acts and statements which have brought these newspapers into disrepute and discredit as unpatriotic and un-American, have the unqualified condemnation of this league."

Mr. Menken's Letter

Written, It Is Stated, at Solicitation of Hearst Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Publication in the New York American of the facsimile of Mr. Menken's letter caused much surprise wherever the activities of the National Security League were known. This bureau has learned that his letter was solicited by the Hearst interests, and that few if any of those in charge of the league's affairs knew about it before it appeared in print. Mr. Menken wrote that while he was unalterably opposed to many of the foreign policies of the American and its method of approach to many internal questions, he felt that in view of the attack on the Hearst papers by certain of the league's speakers it was but fair to state that "while every speaker is free of any attempt on our part to control his views," the facts as to the paper's position on preparedness were that it had supported all sound measures designed to strengthen the armed forces of the nation, and had been a consistent and vigorous advocate of universal training and service.

Mr. Menken said the agitation against the Hearst papers was not due to any question of Mr. Hearst's personal loyalty, but to "a difference of view of method as to the treatment of public questions and influence upon readers of radical tendencies."

Mr. Hearst in a long reply called the Menken letter "a very accurate estimate of the situation."

Hearst Papers Barred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Santa Fe Newsdealers Refuse to Handle Them Any Longer
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sentiment against the Hearst papers because of their war attitude is not confined to the East. This bureau has received the

following telegraphic dispatch from its agent at Santa Fe, N. M.:

"The newsdealers in Santa Fe, on the recommendations of the State Council of Defense, have refused to handle further any of the Hearst newspapers or magazines, alleging that Hearst is disloyal."

"The Council of Defense has started a crusade among newsdealers and carries a 'roll of honor' in its official organ, the New Mexico War News, of dealers boycotting the Hearst publications. So far the roll is confined to the local dealers."

"A representative of the Los Angeles Examiner has been here for several days laying an official protest before the council."

METHODS OF WESTERN
UNION PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The American Federation of Labor, through Samuel Gompers, president, sent a telegram to President Wilson on Tuesday protesting against what they charge is an effort of Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to organize a union of his own, to escape from the position in which he was placed when President Wilson directed him to submit his trouble with the union telegraphers to arbitration.

The action of Mr. Carlton in issuing a call for a convention of employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company to perfect an industrial constitution in order to control all employees is regarded as a continuance of its policy to deny its employees the right to belong to a legitimate trade union," Mr. Gompers wired.

"The policy of the Western Union is out of harmony with the labor policy of the War Labor Board, and renders it very difficult, if not impossible, to prevent interruption of work essential to the successful conduct of the war."

Mr. Gompers, on the floor of the convention, replied to critics of labor and made it plain that the federation has no ambition to enter politics actively as a labor party. He cited its growth to a membership of 3,000,000 as evidence of the soundness of its policies.

Telegraph May Be Taken Over

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson may summon Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to Washington for a conference on the controversy which has arisen between the company and the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America. This was intimated after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting in which the matter was considered.

The President is understood to have laid before the Cabinet the letter of President Carlton, made public in New York on Tuesday, in which the telegraph company reiterates its opposition to allowing its employees to affiliate with the telegraphers' union.

The possibility of taking over the telegraph lines in event of failure to settle the dispute and a resultant strike also is understood to have been considered.

SMALL BOAT ON LONG CRUISE

Service to the United Press Associations

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Sir Francis, a 32-foot seagoing combination of schooner, launch and dory, put into port here Tuesday after a 22,000-mile journey around from Seattle, Wash. Capt. Thomas Drake commanded the vessel.

Amendments approved today, besides that increasing the naval personnel from 87,000 to 121,485 men was voted yesterday by the House during consideration of Senate amendments to the \$1,600,000,000 naval appropriation bill, but the proposal to create the rank of lieutenant-general for the marine corps commandant and of major-general for the corps staff officers was disapproved, 73 to 44.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WOMEN'S DOUBLES TENNIS STARTED

Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston Are Among the Winners in This Division of Championship Play

UNITED STATES WOMEN TENNIS CHAMPIONS

1917—Miss E. P. Hensell	1918—Miss E. P. Hensell
1918—Miss E. P. Hensell	1919—Miss E. P. Hensell
1919—Miss E. P. Hensell	1920—Miss E. P. Hensell
1920—Miss E. P. Hensell	1921—Miss E. P. Hensell
1921—Miss E. P. Hensell	1922—Miss E. P. Hensell
1922—Miss E. P. Hensell	1923—Miss E. P. Hensell
1923—Miss E. P. Hensell	1924—Miss E. P. Hensell
1924—Miss E. P. Hensell	1925—Miss E. P. Hensell
1925—Miss E. P. Hensell	1926—Miss E. P. Hensell
1926—Miss E. P. Hensell	1927—Miss E. P. Hensell
1927—Miss E. P. Hensell	1928—Miss E. P. Hensell
1928—Miss E. P. Hensell	1929—Miss E. P. Hensell
1929—Miss E. P. Hensell	1930—Miss E. P. Hensell
1930—Miss E. P. Hensell	1931—Miss E. P. Hensell
1931—Miss E. P. Hensell	1932—Miss E. P. Hensell
1932—Miss E. P. Hensell	1933—Miss E. P. Hensell
1933—Miss E. P. Hensell	1934—Miss E. P. Hensell
1934—Miss E. P. Hensell	1935—Miss E. P. Hensell
1935—Miss E. P. Hensell	1936—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1937—Miss E. P. Hensell	1938—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1939—Miss E. P. Hensell	1940—Miss E. P. Hensell
1940—Miss E. P. Hensell	1941—Miss E. P. Hensell
1941—Miss E. P. Hensell	1942—Miss E. P. Hensell
1942—Miss E. P. Hensell	1943—Miss E. P. Hensell
1943—Miss E. P. Hensell	1944—Miss E. P. Hensell
1944—Miss E. P. Hensell	1945—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1949—Miss E. P. Hensell	1950—Miss E. P. Hensell
1950—Miss E. P. Hensell	1951—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1952—Miss E. P. Hensell	1953—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1954—Miss E. P. Hensell	1955—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1973—Miss E. P. Hensell	1974—Miss E. P. Hensell
1974—Miss E. P. Hensell	1975—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1980—Miss E. P. Hensell	1981—Miss E. P. Hensell
1981—Miss E. P. Hensell	1982—Miss E. P. Hensell
1982—Miss E. P. Hensell	1983—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1984—Miss E. P. Hensell	1985—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1986—Miss E. P. Hensell	1987—Miss E. P. Hensell
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1988—Miss E. P. Hensell	1989—Miss E. P. Hensell
1989—Miss E. P. Hensell	1990—Miss E. P. Hensell
1990—Miss E. P. Hensell	1991—Miss E. P. Hensell
1991—Miss E. P. Hensell	1992—Miss E. P. Hensell
1992—Miss E. P. Hensell	1993—Miss E. P. Hensell
1993—Miss E. P. Hensell	1994—Miss E. P. Hensell
1994—Miss E. P. Hensell	1995—Miss E. P. Hensell
1995—Miss E. P. Hensell	1996—Miss E. P. Hensell
1996—Miss E. P. Hensell	1997—Miss E. P. Hensell
1997—Miss E. P. Hensell	1998—Miss E. P. Hensell
1998—Miss E. P. Hensell	1999—Miss E. P. Hensell
1999—Miss E. P. Hensell	2000—Miss E. P. Hensell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Mollie Bjurstedt, the remarkable Norse girl, exhibited for the first time in the United States women's lawn tennis championship tournament in play at the Philadelphia Cricket Club here Tuesday. Of course she figured in a victory.

Paired with another Norwegian, Mrs. Johan Rogge, Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Carolyn Otis and Miss Helen Ledoux in the preliminary round of the doubles. The triumph was a ridiculously easy one, the Norse woman winning in two straight sets, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Bjurstedt naturally was the star of the engagement. Her strong-arm service and her terrific volleying was a sufficient warning to the woman who comes through in the singles to the challenge round. Miss Bjurstedt, being the singles champion, is not playing through, but will meet the winner of the final round for the title.

Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman of Boston also scored a victory in the doubles and by the quality of their play they are the favorites to come through to the final round. They eliminated Miss Clara Cassell and Miss Helen Pollak of the West Side Tennis Club of New York, 6-1, 8-6.

Another Boston woman, Miss Marion Zinderstein, paired with Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, was in the victory class. This paid defeated Miss Katherine Porter and Miss Gertrude Conway rather easily, 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. J. E. Bailey of the Longwood Cricket Club, Mass., put out of the singles play by Miss Dorothy Walker of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 7-5, 6-0. Mrs. Bailey put up a great game in the first set, but she had trouble solving the swift service of the local girl in the second set and she was overwhelmed.

Miss Walker is also entered in the girls' tournament which is a new feature to the play this year. She eliminated Miss B. F. Hooker of New York in three hard-fought sets, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6. This match was one of the best of the day.

SINGLES—First Round
—Mrs. Robert Herold, Bedford, defeated Miss Katherine Porter, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 7-5, 6-2.

SECOND ROUND
Miss Dorothy Walker, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey, Longwood Cricket Club, 7-5, 6-0.

Miss Helen Pollak, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 7-5, 6-1.

Miss Clara Cassell, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. De Forrest Candee, West Side Tennis Club, 7-5, 6-3.

Miss Eleanor Goss, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Miss E. G. Osterheimer, Huntington Valley Country Club, 6-1, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Preliminary Round
Mrs. R. L. Wood and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Miss Mary Newbold and Miss Angie Taylor, 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. E. D. Payne and Mrs. W. F. Calcutt defeated Miss Mable Reid and Miss Phil Widener, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Barbara Hooker and Miss Helen Hooker defeated Mrs. Alexander Chesholm and Mrs. Cornell Doble, by default.

Miss Mollie Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Carolyn Otis and Miss Helen Ledoux, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Deborah Seal and Miss Mildred Willard defeated Miss M. D. Thayer and Miss Dorothy Newbold, 9-7, 7-5.

Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Katherine Porter and Miss Gertrude Conway, 6-4, 6-0.

Mrs. Margaretta Dixon and Mrs. C. R. Vainwright defeated Miss Virginia Carpenter and Miss Mary Geary, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss E. R. Sears and Mrs. G. W. Wightman defeated Miss Clara Cassell and Miss Helen Pollak, 6-1, 8-6.

First Round
Miss Gertrude Conway and Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Miss Mary Geary and Miss Adelaide Hooker, 6-3, 6-1.

GIRLS' SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Dorothy Walker, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss B. F. Hooker, West Side Tennis Club, 6-2, 3-6, 8-6.

MEN'S EASTERN DOUBLES—Preliminary Round
J. R. Carpenter Jr. and C. B. Jennings defeated E. T. Hutchins and H. W. Hanna, 6-3, 6-2.

I. C. Wright and W. H. Abbott defeated the brothers Taylor, 6-1, 6-1.

First Round
P. W. Gibbons and G. R. Powell defeated J. A. Batty and H. C. Summers, 6-3, 6-3.

P. H. Osborne and Wallace Rhoads defeated C. N. Beard and partner by default.

THREE GAMES IN THE NATIONAL

St. Louis and Cincinnati Are Spending Today in Traveling Home After Eastern Invasion

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts	Win %
Chicago	34	15	694	.689
New York	34	16	680	.678
Boston	26	24	560	.519
Cincinnati	23	28	451	.442
Philadelphia	22	28	458	.442
Pittsburgh	20	29	408	.408
Brooklyn	20	29	408	.408
St. Louis	19	29	396	.396

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 4, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 2.
Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 0.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON, Mass.—Only three games are scheduled to be played in the National League baseball championship race this afternoon, as the St. Louis and Cincinnati teams are consuming the day in going home after the first invasion of the eastern circuit.

Eastern clubs won three out of the four games played Tuesday afternoon, the Chicago leaders being the only exception, and they defeated Brooklyn in a hard-fought game, 4 to 3. Boston won from St. Louis, 4 to 1; New York defeated Cincinnati easily, 7 to 1, and Philadelphia defeated Pittsburgh, 1 to 0.

BOSTON AGAIN BEATS THE ST. LOUIS CLUB

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston National League Baseball Club made it three out of four victories from the St. Louis Cardinals Tuesday afternoon by defeating that team in the final game of their series, 4 to 1. Fillingim pitched for the winners and was in fine form allowing only six hits. He was given brilliant support by his teammates, Captain Herzog playing particularly well at first base.

Doak started pitching for the visitors, but was hit rather freely and also had considerable difficulty in locating the home plate. He was succeeded by Mayo who did fairly well. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston.....0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 4—7 9 0
St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—6 1 0
Batteries—Fillingim and Wilson; Doak, May, Sherdel and Gonzales. Umpires—Klem and Emslie. Time—1h. 45m. Losing pitcher—Doak.

GIANTS TRIUMPH OVER CINCINNATI

NEW YORK, N.Y.—New York closed a long home stay Tuesday by defeating Cincinnati, 7 to 1. The Giants hit Bressler in the pinches, while errors by Chase and Groh helped the locals to four runs.

Perritt won his ninth game of the season out of 10 pitched. Young threw out two men at the plate. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York.....0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 7—9 0 0
Cincinnati.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—6 1 0
Batteries—Perritt and McCarthy; Bressler, Regan, Eller and Wingo. Losing pitcher—Bressler.

CHICAGO WINS FROM BROOKLYN CLUB, 4 TO 3

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Brooklyn made 12 hits for a total of 19 bases in the first seven innings, but lost to Chicago, 4 to 3, through reckless base running. A home run and three singles in the first inning netted only one run, Johnson being caught stealing just before Olson drove the ball into the left field bleachers for the circuit. Chicago bunched hits in the third and fifth innings, an error by Olson proving costly in the latter inning. Hollocher's sharp fielding helped. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Chicago.....0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 4—8 2 0
Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 3—12 1 1
Batteries—Vaughn and Killefer; Marquard and Miller.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM PITTSBURGH

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Stock's double in the first inning was the only hit of Cooper Tuesday, but King's fumble and a wild pitch converted it into the only run of the game. In only one other inning did a local player reach first. None reached second and only 26 batters faced Cooper. Four double plays helped Hogg shut out Pittsburgh. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 1 1
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 9 2
Batteries—Hogg and Burns, Adams; Cooper and Archer.

VANCOUVER REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Mr. C. E. Mahon, superintendent of man-power registration in British Columbia, for the first registration ceremony invited all the foreign consuls in Vancouver to make the declaration in a body and then had them photographed and reproduced in the local press. His idea was to impress on the foreign elements the fact that all classes and creeds are included.

PARK SINGING CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Since the first community singing was held in Capital Park just one year ago, not a Sunday afternoon has passed without this feature. These entertainments are held in a big open air theater built in the center of Capital Park.

ST. LOUIS TO ADD TEN PLAYERS TO ROSTER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ten players will be added to the roster of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club within the next week, President Branch Rickey announced Tuesday night. The club has been hit hard by the draft and the new players have been secured in an effort to build up the organization.

Fred Beal and A. R. Johnson, outfielder and pitcher, respectively, will come from Milwaukee; McHenry, another outfielder, also will be brought from Milwaukee. John Brock and T. Broton, catchers, have been secured from Little Rock to fill the gap made by the departure of Frank Snyder, who joins the national army Thursday. Fred Distall and Grimm, infielders, will be brought from Little Rock. Oscar Tuero, pitcher, will rejoin the club, while Robert Larimers has been recalled from Houston.

EASTERN CLUBS ARE BACK HOME

Four Games Are Scheduled for This Afternoon in American League Baseball Championship

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pts	Win %
Boston	34	22	607	.607
New York	30	22	577	.577
Cleveland	31	26	544	.544
Chicago	26	23	531	.531
Washington	28	29	491	.370
St. Louis	25	28	472	.469
Detroit	19	30	388	.467
Philadelphia	19	32	373	.373

RESULTS TUESDAY

Washington 3, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 3, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—The eastern clubs of the American League are now back on their home territory after having completed their first invasion of the western circuit for the season of 1918, and today finds all of the clubs scheduled to play games.

Three games were played yesterday instead of one as scheduled. Washington defeated Cleveland, 3 to 2, in a game advanced from July 21. Detroit engaged in a double-header at St. Louis, one of the games being scheduled and the other being a playoff of a postponement. Detroit won both of them, taking the first, 6 to 2, and the second, 3 to 1.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—Overcoming a two-run lead, Washington defeated Cleveland Tuesday, 3 to 2, in a game advanced from July 21. The visitors lunched four hits off Enzmann in the seventh with Chapman's error, scoring two runs, poor base running depriving them of more. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Washington.....0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 3—10 0
Cleveland.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 9—1 1
Batteries—Ayers and Placich; Enzmann, Coumbe and O'Neill. Losing pitcher—Enzmann.

DETROIT TAKES TWO GAMES FROM ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Detroit moved into seventh place by taking both games of Tuesday's double-header from St. Louis. The scores were 6 to 2 and 3 to 1. Leifeld was hit hard in the first game, Detroit getting 12 hits, including two triples and three doubles, during his 5-1-3 innings on the mound.

Heilman broke up the second game in the ninth inning with a home run which scored Cobb ahead of him. Until this time it was a battle between Boland and Sotheron, each allowing but four hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Detroit.....2 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 6—13 0 0
St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 9 1
Batteries—Dauas and Yelle; Leifeld, Wright and Tunamaker. Losing pitcher—Leifeld.

SECOND GAME
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Detroit.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 4 2
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 9 2
Batteries—Boland and Yelle; Sotheron and Severid.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	29	9	.763
Rochester	24	15	.615
Baltimore	22	19	.536
Newark	19	19	.500
Toronto	20	20	.500
Syracuse	12	26	.316
Jersey City	9	24	.273

RESULTS TUESDAY

Syracuse 5, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 5, Newark 3.
Binghamton 3, Buffalo 2.
Buffalo 3, Binghamton 2.

GAMES TODAY

Toronto at Jersey City.
Baltimore at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.

CLEVELAND GETS JUNE

CLEVELAND, O.—Pitcher K. L. June of the University of West Virginia reported to the Cleveland American League team Tuesday. The Pittsburgh Nationals had a claim to his services, but Cleveland satisfied this claim by releasing Outfielder Howard Lohr to Pittsburgh.

GLENN CALLED TO ARMY

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Harry Glenn, catcher with the St. Paul American Association Baseball Club, was called into the army Tuesday.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Little Rock 10, Atlanta 1.
Birmingham 6, Memphis 0.
Birmingham 2, Memphis 0.
Mobile 2, Nashville 1.

ENGLISH NINE TO PLAY MEDFORD

Blue and Blue Team Meets Suburban League Champions for Eastern Massachusetts Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—J. C. Ward of the Kansas City Country Club, tied with Stuart Stickney, Country Club St. Louis, for the medalist honor in the trans-Mississippi 36 holes of qualifying play at Hillcrest Tuesday. Their score was 153 and the St. Louisian, with a fine sense of sportsmanship, surrendered his share in the medal to his opponent.

True to the advance forecasts, a pair of 84's broke into the championship flight. Four were tied with 168 and in the play-off on hole 1, L. G. Carter of the Colonial Country Club, Memphis, holed a 30-foot putt for a three and the right to play in the first division. Of the 32 players in the championship flight 11 represent Kansas City clubs.

The first round of matches for Wednesday will show some contests of unusual interest. It will be the first time Stuart Stickney, the St. Louis veteran, and Frank Lynch of St. Louis have ever met in match play.

The Forest Park Club of St. Louis won the Brock cup team play competition with a total score of 64. This gives the Forest Park boys two legs on the cup. Another victory will entitle them to permanent possession.

J. E. Nugent of Kansas City was elected president for the ensuing year and the next year's tournament will be held in St. Louis. The results of

ENGLISH BOOKS IN CHEMISTRY NEEDED

Educators Say United States Should Establish Laboratories as Basis for Publications to Take Place of German Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Need for large appropriations by the United States Government to establish laboratory equipment and chemists for national research work in chemistry has been expressed by professors of science as a sequel to the movement to restrict the number of German publications used in schools and colleges. It is stated that of the complete chemical literature in use in the United States, more than half the titles are obtainable only in the German language.

Such books, while not included among those German works rejected by education authorities in a number of cities of the United States, demand on the part of the students a considerable knowledge of the German language, a subject which is not always required of technical students. The language has now been omitted from the entrance examinations of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology because the institute accepts the examinations of the College Entrance Board, but it is required of the students who pursue the study of chemistry.

There is a growing opinion in educational circles that the English language is the medium by which the thoughts and ideals that go to form the true American citizen should be inculcated, and that the general use of German books for so fundamental a study as chemistry would be unnecessary if the United States did her own research work as a nation instead of leaving it to Germany.

"For the United States to have chemical literature printed in English," said John Ritchie, Jr., of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, "it will be necessary to have chemical research established on an adequate scale, because the literature of any science is likely to be published in the language of the investigator. Throughout the country there are very few chemists in the college laboratories who are giving their whole time to research. Most of them are teachers first and investigators in their spare time or over hours. Research laboratories are and have been a crying need of the colleges toward filling which slow progress is made. This war is likely to demonstrate the need of them, for the laboratory staff is taken from teaching to a considerable extent and set to investigating. Because of the lack of endowed laboratory research here and its development in high degree in Germany, this country has been far behind the other in chemical research."

"It would not be practicable," continued Mr. Ritchie, "to translate on any large scale German chemical periodical literature. It includes innumerable titles, most of the articles being of value only for occasional reference."

He said that if the United States desired to attain the preeminence in chemical research which was to be expected of it, it could only do so by looking beyond the immediate commercial returns and making appropriations that would set many chemists working in laboratories at research alone. "That," he said, "is an immediate need for the nation. There are some industries in the United States that find it necessary to maintain research laboratories costing as much as \$200,000 a year. The research of private firms and public institutions should be correlated through government laboratories and made available for national use. We should then acquire a reasonable self-dependence in the service."

"Americanization," he added, "goes deeper than the problems of language and loyalty, important as these are. It reaches out to great national constructive movements of which chemistry is a significant part, and for which the United States should not be compelled to place so much reliance upon another nation."

FOOD REGULATIONS ARE BEING ENFORCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire's Food Administration is holding grocers and bakers strictly in line in the enforcement of food regulations. During the Red Cross drive, penalties were imposed in the form of orders to contribute substantial sums to the Red Cross. Now the penalties are closure for certain periods or the option of revocation of licenses.

Administrator H. N. Spaulding has ruled that the following bakers may decide on Wednesday whether to close up entirely for periods varying from one day to three weeks, or have their

cases submitted to Washington authorities with the New Hampshire recommendation that their licenses be revoked: The Mohican Company, operating a chain of stores, markets and bakeries; C. D. Steele, operating a chain of groceries and bakeries in Manchester; E. M. Goss of Manchester, and Stacy Brothers of Manchester.

These concerns were all found guilty by the administration of not using the required amount of substitutes in the baking of their war bread. If the bakers elect to shut up instead of carrying appeals to Washington, they must display, during the period of their closing, a conspicuous sign over their place of business, stating that they have been closed for violating the food regulations.

ADVERTISERS TO DISCUSS THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Business reconstruction will be the keynote of the fourteenth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, which will be held in San Francisco from July 7 to 11.

Among those who are expected to be present and make addresses are Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; George Creel, chairman of the United States Committee on Public Information, and official representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, China, Japan, Belgium and Canada.

Herbert S. Houston, former president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and member of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, is scheduled to speak on the subject, "Economic Pressure to Prevent Future Wars." Some of the other speakers listed are Gerritt Ford of the United States Railway Administration; Bainbridge Colby, member United States Shipping Board; Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and director of the Shipping Board; Merle Sidener, chairman of the National Vigilance Committee; Earl D. Bapst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, and Truman A. De Weese, advertising manager of the Shredded Wheat Company.

INCENDIARIES FIRE GUNSTOCK FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The second largest gunstock factory in the United States working on army orders was burned in East St. Louis on Tuesday morning, with a loss of \$10,000 worth of stocks and \$15,000 worth of black walnut timber. The fire was incendiary, and state, city, Department of Justice and intelligence corps officers are investigating. A train of gunpowder had been laid from outside into the plant. Some 150,000 feet of walnut was saved.

MERGING OF TICKET OFFICES ANNOUNCED

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Railroad Administration today announced a further consolidation of ticket offices at Boston and Buffalo and the approximate dates of their opening as July 10 and June 19.

It also announced new offices for Greater New York, 31 West 32nd Street, July 5; 64 Broadway, July 10; and 114 West 42nd Street, July 10.

TELEGRAPHERS PATRIOTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That the members of the telegraphers' union place their patriotism above everything else, and that they would rather face the prospect of looking for other positions after the war than to embarrass the government during the war was the declaration of William T. Yetman, president of the Boston District Council, in a statement issued yesterday. He said that no nation-wide strike would be ordered during the war, but that local walk-outs might occur in some instances.

Mr. Yetman said that the attitude of the Postal Telegraph Company was pleasing to the telegraphers, and that it would be repaid by the loyalty of the men. The Western Union Company, he believed, intended to greatly lower salaries after the war and replace the members of the union with thousands of boys and girls they are training for that purpose.

GOVERNOR RECEIVES MEDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall has been awarded a "Liberty Service" medal by the liberty medal committee of the American Social Science Association and the council of the National Institute of Social Sciences. The medal is in recognition of Governor McCall's service as war Governor of Massachusetts.

BROADER AIMS FOR COURSE IN HISTORY

Larger Understanding of World Relations Aim of Work of Educators Under Auspices American School Peace League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—United States history that shall interpret human experience, helping the child to understand himself and his fellows and teach him how to live with them whether he comes into relationship with them as individuals or in groups, is the object of a new course for elementary schools that is being worked out by a committee of the American School Peace League. This committee is composed of Wilbur F. Gordy, Hartford, Conn., chairman; Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education; James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Springfield, Mass.; John W. Hall, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.; Charles E. Chadsey, superintendent of schools, Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, secretary of the league and secretary of the committee.

As the study of history is now organized the committee believes there is a tendency in elementary schools to dwell too much upon the political group, which is difficult for the young child to grasp, while individuals appeal to him strongly. In the new course of study, therefore, for grades four and five, representative leaders, heroes and patriots are selected as centers of important events or movements in history. The material is simple, colorful and picturesque.

Material for grade six is selected with the special aim of explaining that American history had its beginning far back in racial life. A leading purpose is to aid the child to see clearly that American history is a part of the history of the world and that the people are deeply indebted to men and women of other ages, civilizations and lands; that the life of the nation today is an integral part of the life of the world, thereby developing international good will and the spirit of international cooperation.

The special purpose of grades seven and eight is to lead the pupils to make correct measurements of human values, to see that the economic, social, political and philosophic growth of the country expresses the ideals of the American people. The significant fact is to be emphasized that the civilization which the early settlers brought from Europe forms the background of the institutional life of the United States. It is to try to make clear also that the development of this great federated republic has been studied and worked out by men who represented in their ancestry different nations and who applied to their tasks the American spirit of liberty and justice for all.

It is aimed to show, further, that since the birth of the Union its life has been intertwined with world movements, that it is destined to play a larger part in the councils of the nations than ever before, and to develop in the pupils an intelligent sympathetic understanding of world affairs.

Wars are to be taught as to their causes, their results, and just enough of campaigns and battles to explain the spirit and character of any military struggle. The omission of military details which have until recently taken so much of the time allotted to history, it is believed, will make clearer the significant features of the war itself and leave time for the consideration of other very important phases of history which are often neglected.

FLORIDA AND THE DRY AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Florida Legislature, which convenes the second week in April, 1919, is thought to be assured. Democratic nominees for the House and for the Senate have been chosen in the recent primary.

and as Democratic nominees are sure of election by a big majority in the general election, the membership of the next Legislature is already known. In sending out a list of the Legislature of 1919, which will be composed of 32 Senators and 77 Representatives, E. J. Blitch, secretary to the Governor, writes: "In my judgment there will not be a vote cast against the Federal Prohibition Amendment in the Senate, and not over 7 in the House. In the membership of this body will be some of the strongest men in the State, and I am sure they will be absolutely fair to the Administration. It will be one of the most progressive bodies ever assembled in Florida."

MUSIC

French Military Band

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, the French Military Band with which Capt. Gabriel Parès is making a tour of army camps in the United States presented a short list of selections, replacing the Boston Symphony Orchestra men for the middle part of the Pop concert program. The players are members of the French Army bands who have been in service at the front, and they are sent by their government, with the cooperation of the United States Government, for a two months' visit. Their tour is managed and financed by the war work department of the Y. M. C. A. Although they are in the country primarily to play at war camps, they are giving occasional public concerts. Last week they appeared in Carnegie Hall, New York. Tonight they give a program in Mechanics Hall for the benefit of the Foyer du Soldat.

The visitors were introduced on their appearance at the Pop concert last evening by W. H. Kenny, who told some facts about their record on the field in France. They began their part in the program by playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Thereafter they played numbers arranged for band by Parès, comprising Lalo's overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," Lacombe's "Petite marche gasconne" and Bizet's second "L'Arlesienne" suite (pastorale, intermezzo and farandole). They also played an arrangement of Lalo's Norwegian rhapsody. The concluding numbers were "The Marseillaise," which they were called upon to repeat, and "The Star-Spangled Banner," which they played in response to the applause.

This band is not a band. It is an orchestra of wind instruments. It is not a group of players to go marching through the streets behind a man who carries a big silver-knobbed stick and who does rhythmic, aerial sleights therewith. This organization is descended from the band that marched into Philadelphia with Rochambeau, and is to be described as something else than a highly developed fife and drum corps. It plays the music of harmony, as the French say; which does not mean an obvious tune, more or less loudly and elaborately accompanied, but melody of many voices, all simultaneously heard.

There is no pagantry for the eye about this group of musicians to divert attention from their main purpose. Indeed, the sober blue uniform which they wear tends to hide even the look of artist. They come to make their harmony heard and that is their whole errand. They come bringing a beautiful pageant of sound.

Nothing could be imagined more exquisitely transparent and lovely than the combination of instrumental tone in such a piece as the pastorale of Bizet's second "L'Arlesienne" suite. Nothing could be imagined more correctly adjusted than balance of tone against voice in the song, "Ave morte pour la patrie," which Mr. Mager, baritone, sang and against the oboe in the solo selection, given by way of encore, in which Mr. Speyer took the leading part.

The program which the band will give tonight in Mechanics Hall is as follows:

Overture, "Toi d'Ya, Lalo-Parès;" Philémon et Baucis (pastorale, danse des bacchantes, entr'acte), Gounod-Parès; the band, Trio for piano, violin and cello, Saint-Saëns; Messers. Trieb, Debrulle and Miquelle, "Les deux pigeons" (divertissement, danse hongroise, finale), Messager; the band, Overture, "William Tell," Rossini; danse ventienne, Parès; the band, Septet, Saint-Saëns; Messers. Lamont, Debrulle, Thillies, Mager, Miquelle, Brin, and Truc, Tarantelle for cello, Popper; Mr. Miquelle, Air de Sigismond, Meyerbeer; Messers. Lamont, "Cortège de Bacchus," Delibes; the band.

SAINT GAUDENS' WORK COMMENDED

Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Chicago, Favors Sending Replica of Sculptor's "Lincoln" to the City of London as a Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus told a representative of this bureau several days ago that he was in favor of sending a replica of the famous Saint Gaudens statue of Abraham Lincoln, standing here in Lincoln Park, to London in commemoration of the 100 years' peace between England and the United States. He characterized the statue as "one of the greatest interpretations of moral and mental greatness the world has known."

Dr. Gunsaulus is a well-known figure in the American art world. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago, and a new hall in the institute has recently been named in his honor. He is the president of Armour Institute of Technology. Aneant the Saint Gaudens statue Dr. Gunsaulus said:

"The Saint Gaudens is a free and forceful characterization of the aspects of our greatest American, which were matured and brought into evidence through his physical personality after the mighty experiences of the last 20 years of his life."

"I have stood by this statue with some of the closest and dearest friends Abraham Lincoln ever had in the stormy days of the Civil War. What other friends thought of him and spoke of him in their characterization of his physical personality before these stormy days and before his maturity of intellectual and moral grandeur I have compared, and I find that they blend with the noblest artistic representation of our noblest American. I knew the cousins of Mr. Lincoln as well as the chief figures of the later generation in Springfield, Ill., and, having possessed two interesting portraits of the great President, before he was President, I studied with William M. Hunt and Saint Gaudens himself, and the spiritual likenesses of all periods from the early daguerotype to the Marshall and Carpenter portraits, and with the result that the Saint Gaudens statue takes its place in my mind as one of the greatest interpretations of moral and mental greatness the world has known. No

one could have known Carl Schurz and John Hay, with Governor Claflin of Massachusetts and General Sherman, as these men spoke of the portrait of Lincoln, without recognizing the fact that Saint Gaudens has portrayed with justice and a sublime simplicity the might and goodness of him who is called our First American."

SENATOR HOLLISS IS URGED TO RUN AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Efforts to induce United States Senator Henry F. Hollis to abandon his apparent determination not to accept the Democratic renomination this fall are being made by leaders of his party, both within and without New Hampshire. Senator Hollis made a definite announcement that he would not be a candidate at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee here last Friday night.

One of Senator Hollis' political lieutenants has intimated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he believed the only condition under which Senator Hollis would change his positive decision to withdraw would be through the organization of a fusion ticket. Such a ticket would involve the unopposed reelection of Hollis and the unopposed reelection of all the Republican congressmen and possibly the choice without a contest of the Republican candidate for Governor, Col. John H. Bartlett. The Republicans, however, feel confident that they can gain a senatorial seat here this fall and that they can defeat Senator Hollis if he is renominated.

The Democratic candidates for senator in the event that Senator Hollis persists in remaining out of it this fall, are Eugene E. Reed of Manchester, a railroad train dispatcher, and former member of Congress, Gordon Woodbury of Bedford, a retired newspaper publisher, and John B. Jameson of Concord, chairman of the New Hampshire Public Safety Committee.

MINISTER IS RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Rev. Edward A. Skinner of Denver, Col., was arrested on the water front on Tuesday by armed guards for sketching one of the coastwise steamers at her dock, but after an investigation by Judd Dewey, Assistant United States Attorney, he was released. Mr. Dewey stated that there was no evidence to show that the clergyman had any unlawful intent in sketching the vessel.

MILK RATES AGAIN TO BE READJUSTED

Federal Commission for New England to Hold a Hearing June 25 to Take Up Question of Changing Prices July 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Milk rates for New England will come before the Federal Milk Commission for the district for readjustment at a hearing at the State House in Boston on June 25, according to an amendment made today by Chairman F. R. Allen. The present rate to the producer is 7 1/2 cents a quart f. o. b. Boston, while the consumer is paying 14 cents a quart for the delivered product, leaving the dealer's spread, including the freight rate, at 7.32 cents. Although still in the height of the season of the surplus milk it is predicted that the commission will ask consumers to pay half a cent and perhaps a cent more for the milk, and that the rate to the farmer will be 8 1/2 cents a quart f. o. b. Boston or 7.13 cents at the country station in the 200-mile zone, which is the same rate that obtained during the first three months of the year.

The feature of the hearing before the New England Regional Milk Commission on June 25 will be the first report of Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, who was appointed milk administrator for the commission about a month ago, and who has been administering the elaborate plan for the disposition of the surplus. It is stated that while the surplus plan has been in operation only a month, it has been found to meet many of the objections filed against other schemes for handling the overproduction of milk during the spring months.

Dr. Gilbert has also been making a careful examination of the books and accounts of the leading milk distributors in Boston, which may result in the course of a few months in the formation of a plan for improved methods of handling milk in the large cities.

In spite of the efforts of the milk commission to popularize the use of milk and to give the farmer the maximum price for his product, milk receipts for the first four months of the present year were 2,500,000 quarts less than during the same period in 1917. It is claimed that the May receipts will be about the average for the month.

Store Opens 9 A. M. Closes 5 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

June Sale

SUMMER BED COVERINGS

\$30,000 Worth of Blankets, Comfortables and Spreads

At Pronounced Reductions

In Many Instances Less Than Present Wholesale Cost

White Blankets with pink or blue borders:

Single size	formerly 4.25 and 6.00, pr. 3.00 and 4.50
Double size	formerly 5.00 and 7.00, pr. 3.75 and 5.00

Gray Blankets with pink or blue borders:

Single size	formerly 6.00 pr. 4.50
Double size	formerly 7.00 pr. 5.00

Plaid Blankets—pink, blue, tan or gray.....formerly 8.50 pr. 6.50

Figured Silkoline Comfortables with plain borders; cotton filled.....formerly 3.50, 2.65

Figured Silkoline Comfortables with plain borders; cotton filled.....formerly 5.00, 3.75

Comfortables with figured silk mull tops; plain borders; cotton filled.....formerly 6.00, 4.75

Comfortables with figured silk mull tops; plain borders; wool filled.....formerly 9.50, 7.50

Crochet Spreads,—hemmed.....formerly 1.90, 1.50

Marseilles Spreads,—satin finish; scalloped.....formerly 5.00 and 7.00, 3.90 and 5.75

Marseilles Spreads,—satin finish, hemmed.....formerly 4.75 and 6.00, 3.75 and 4.75

IMPORTANT SALE

8,400 Towels

(Made in the U. S. A.)

High-grade Towels produced by one of the most prominent mills in this country, under sanitary conditions, and sold to us at large price concessions.

Hemmed Huck Towels.....doz. 2.50. 3.00. 4.50. 6.00

Hemstitched Huck Towels.....doz. 3.00. 4.50. 6.00. 7.50

Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.50. 3.00. 4.50. 6.00

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1a East 46th Street, NEW YORK
A Step from Fifth Avenue. Adjoining Ritz-Carlton.

Organdies, Printed Dimities
Ginghams and Cotton Voiles
in Light and Dark Colorings.

\$10 to \$30

Silk Sweaters—in Vairely of Colors, \$15.
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At a Saving of 20%

Furs for fall and winter will again be very fashionable, but good furs are scarce and prices are advancing. We have great assortments of high quality furs secured before prices increased very greatly and we desire that our customers share in the advantages gained. To prospective buyers, we offer strictly quality fur coats of Broadtail, Mink, Mole, Seal, Beaver, Squirrel and Natural Raccoon. Priced from \$125 to \$2,500.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Flowering Trees for the Home Grounds

It is no longer customary to dot the lawn with specimen trees and shrubs, as in former days. The fact is realized that the landscape picture is best created by leaving the center of the grounds open and by massing the planting around the borders, making it serve as a living frame. At the same time, the planting of an occasional specimen, if of the right sort, is permissible, and frequently low growing, flowering trees can be used in groups to excellent advantage. It is rather surprising that the value of these flowering trees has not been more fully realized in the United States.

Spring visitors to the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, have often been surprised at the wealth of bloom presented by the flowering cherries, crab apples, plums, hawthorns, and dogwoods. One flowering crab apple is frequently seen in American gardens. It is the variety called Hechtel's crab, really one of the handsomest trees that grows. The double pink flowers are produced about the first of June in the latitude of New England, and are borne in wonderful profusion. Another very handsome variety, although one less commonly seen, is Parkman's crab. This tree does not naturally grow so tall, but it has a spreading habit, so that it needs considerable room. The carmine-colored, semi-double blossoms are borne on pendulous stems, creating an effect not easily surpassed. Where there is not space enough for these trees, a dwarfed variety like Sargent's crab can be used. This is no more than a shrub, but, when in full bloom, it looks like a mammoth bouquet.

The flowering cherries come very early in the spring, and are valued for that reason. Everybody has read about the popularity of the cherries in Japan, and there seems to be an impression that the cherry shows of that country cannot be reproduced. The truth is, though, that practically every cherry which will flower in Japan will grow just as well in the United States. Several varieties are being put out by American nurserymen, and are well worth getting acquainted with.

Hawthorns would deserve a place on the home grounds because of their fall fruit, even if their flowers had no beauty. As it is, they are especially valuable, for they make a handsome display of bloom in the spring, and carry their bright colored fruit for weeks and even months at the end of the year. All the American hawthorns have white flowers, although most of the blossoms have delicately colored stems. The pink hawthorns are English importations. One or two Chinese thorns have been introduced, but they, like the American varieties, are white. Among the good hawthorns, which can be bought from nurserymen, are the Washington thorn, the Cockspur thorn, and the Chinese thorn. The Cockspur thorn is sometimes used for a hedge, in places where an impenetrable barrier is desired. The long, stout thorns on

this plant offer perfect protection from man or beast.

All of the trees, so far mentioned, flower very early in the season. Among those which bloom a little later, Laburnum vulgare is the most interesting. This is the small tree, often called the golden chain, because of the peculiar form taken by its drooping golden blossoms. Handsome and unusual in appearance as this tree is, it cannot be commonly recommended for very cold sections. The so-called Scotch Laburnum is much harder. It is the handsomest yellow-flowered tree which can be grown successfully in the climate of New England. This Laburnum is very common in European gardens, and visitors from across the water wonder why it is not seen more often in America. It is a flowering tree, which deserves wider cultivation.

Then there are the tree lilacs, which flower in late June or July. They cannot be depended upon with certainty to bloom every season, but, when in flower, they are exceedingly handsome. Perhaps the finest of the tree lilacs is the variety called Japonica, which produces symmetrical flower clusters from 12 to 18 inches long. All the tree lilacs have white or yellowish white flowers, and these flowers are not sweet like those of the common bush lilac, but have a rather disagreeable odor resembling that of privet blooms.

Of course, the list of flowering trees might be extended, but those named are among the most desirable for a modest garden or for the grounds of a large estate.

A Knitted Hat

It went down the street, the other day, worn by a neatly dressed young woman. Another woman saw it and was so interested that she stopped right there on the street corner and watched it out of sight. It was a knitted hat.

The material was wool of a rich, deep purple and the hat was a small mushroom sailor in shape. And it was knitted, every bit of it, except for the stiff foundation which was probably canvas or buckram. The oval top was of one piece of knitting, the straight band around the crown of another, and the brim still a different section. The trimming was of the simplest sort imaginable, nothing but a strip of inch wide purple moire ribbon, tied in a small bow in front. But somehow, the hat had a decided style about it; a French woman would have called it "chic."

The woman gazed after it thoughtfully. Why not have a knitted hat if one wishes? It could be so individual and be made to suit one so perfectly. One could make such a hat over almost any shape desired and, as for trimming, such pretty things would be possible! A little spray of flowers and leaves in natural colors would add just the note of color wanted, and make the simple, knitted hat as smart as can be. Why not a knitted hat to match one's knitted sweater? she meditated, as she moved on in the direction of the shops.

Furniture Decorated in the Siennese Manner

The desire to have both useful and beautiful furniture in our homes may easily be accomplished, for there is no reason at all why the necessary article in the house should not be satisfying in its lines, color and beauty of execution.

In the matter of painted furniture, it is interesting to follow the different periods and notice which styles have outlasted the test of popularity and time, for work which is based on sound rules of design and finely executed craftsmanship has always a place, whether it be in a mansion or a humble dwelling.

While many forms of painted furniture have come into being, soon to vanish from sight, there are several types which have remained permanently with us; and, foremost among these, is that which was decorated by the painters of Sienna, Florence, and near-by centers of descriptive craftsmanship. The same processes are being used now with the same results, and it is because these craftsmen of today are following so closely the technique of "the old masters" that their results are so successful.

One of the craftsmen, who brought with him from his native town of Sienna, a thorough knowledge of this wonderful old art, is Mr. Corrado Scapocchi, and in his studio in New York City, surrounded by partly finished furniture and dishes of tempera, he explained the method of his work.

The wooden ground for gilt and polychrome decoration is first prepared by giving it a smooth coat of gesso. If there is to be any relief work, such as decorative lines or moldings, the raising is done by repeated applications with a brush of gesso of a thick creamy consistency until the proper thickness and height are attained. In some cases, a thick coating of layers of gesso, placed one upon the other, is built up and then cut away or carved, after it has thoroughly dried and hardened. But raising with a brush gives a far smoother and more flowing line than carving. There are two advantages to be obtained from a well-laid gesso coat. The first is that it gives an absolutely smooth ground for the gilt and polychrome decoration, without any flaw or grain in the wood. The second is that it helps the burnishing of the gold, a process impossible to do satisfactorily on a wooden surface. When the gesso coat has become dry and hard, it is covered with a thin application of red-lead. Gold leaf or gold paint is next applied. On the gold ground, solid tempera color is next put on with a brush, and then the design of arabesque leaves and tendrils, meant to appear in gold, is brought

out by scraping or scratching away the last applied layer of paint with a wooden burnisher or scraper, whose cutting edge is not sharp enough to injure the thin layer of gold. Because of this scratching or scraping, the method is called *graffito*. The design that is to appear in gold may first be traced on the paint coat and then cut away, but this mode of execution destroys most of the freshness of effect and the best craftsmen do their work free-hand, without any help from traced lines. Besides this, it gives a tremendous amount of interesting color without the aid of paint. The furniture of the Italian Renaissance was beautiful but elaborate and decorated, far more elaborate than we would care to put in a simple home today. The suggestive value, however, consists in the method of decoration adopted. And the color, which is used—tempera—never fades. It is a useful, dull color, a great relief from the usually shiny surface of oil paint.

Furniture as beautifully and elaborately decorated as any of the Italian Renaissance was to be seen in this studio, among the pieces being a chest both carved and decorated, made for an Italian room in a New York home and a piano, divided into panels and ornamented in *graffito*, was to beautify the same house. Whereas many chairs, screens and large mirror frames have all been made here, there were other objects which a person of moderate means may acquire either as gifts or as useful ornaments for his own home. And these pieces are so rich in color and design that, when once established as part of a room, one would never wish to part with them. There are book-ends in such rich coloring and decoration that one feels certain they would lovingly gather and hold the books entrusted to their care. Moderate-sized and moderate-priced mirror frames, which would add dignity to any hall or living room, are to be found here. In rich blue and gold is a desk set of blotter pad, inkwell and pencil rack which would bring a bright touch of color into any room and invite one to loiter over letter writing.

One of the chief delights was a guest book, the covers of wood richly ornamented in gold and red and blue, with a strip of old leather to hold them together and fasten the leaves of deckle-edged paper. This book would be suitable in any home or room and would always be a beautiful ornament, for it has been executed with the same care and adherence to rules of technique as the work done by the artist craftsmen of the Italian Renaissance.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Dress for the Country

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent

LONDON, England—Here is a dress for those precious week-ends which may be spent in the country, after the busy week's work in town. The skirt is of striped linen, blue and black, with a narrow line of buff between. The jumper worn with it is a very simple affair, being made of plain buff linen to match the narrow line on the skirt, laced up the front with a blue cord or ribbon. The panel front and the cuffs are outlined with a crossway piping of striped linen, which gives just sufficient connection between the jumper and the skirt and is a change from the usual way of repeating the skirt material on the collar and cuffs. The best place to get these striped linens would be at one of the shops that sell modern furnishing fabrics, as here there is sure to be found an

excellent selection of good designs and color schemes. The hat worn with this dress is a Panama straw with a blue ribbon and, if one were fortunate enough to secure buff stockings and suede shoes—brogued and low heeled—of the exact shade of the jumper, one would feel one's costume was complete for a picnic or a day on the river.

The Convenient Paper Bag

A housekeeper who lives in an apartment building, where the garbage is collected every day, finds the paper bag a labor-saving device. In these days, when she carries home her own groceries, the dealer puts the small packages into one large bag, which is usually of good strong paper.

Packing Away the Winter Furnishings

With the advent of warm days, one realizes suddenly that the time has arrived to air the blankets and rugs and other heavy things and put them away for a season's sleep; to bring out the gay chintz covers and lighter weight furnishings to take their place. This work, although it may loom large when one first thinks of it, is really quite a simple task, if one goes at it intelligently and constructively. First of all, one must consider the place in which these winter things are to be packed away for the summer season. If one is fortunate enough to have a house sufficiently large to permit of setting aside one room for that purpose alone, the work is greatly simplified. Very good points on the subject, for any one who is about to build a house, are given by Emily Holt, in a useful compendium of household knowledge which she calls "The Complete Housekeeper."

"When a storeroom can be included in the building plan of a house, put it as near the roof as possible, and, further, skylight it," she writes. "Thus all the wall space is free for shelves and hooks. Thus, too, the room gets more sunlight. Set the shelves along two sides, with the lowest one high enough for a packing trunk to slip well beneath it. If possible, have sliding shelves to draw out from under the stationary ones. They should be in yard-long sections. By their help a shelf-section's contents may be examined, turned over, brushed and replaced, without moving from one spot. Where many heavy trunks are kept, it pays to have stanch hardwood rails on the floor below the shelves. The trunk castors run on the rails without dragging or hard tugging. Cedar or camphor wood shelves and panels are put into the storerooms of the finest modern houses. The mass of us, however, must put up with clear pine or deal. Have it painted white and very well varnished. Dust well, spring and fall, then go over the varnish with a woolen cloth wet in kerosene, rubbing lightly and quickly, but leaving no spot untouched. This will make the wood as uninviting to the moth-miller as even sandalwood. Sachets of cotton batting, rolled in sandalwood sawdust and laid between thin silk, may line to advantage the

shelves devoted to fine woollens. Such things as Cashmere shawls should be well sunned at least two days, brushed over three times with a thick soft brush, then shaken hard, and folded lengthwise with a layer of clean newspaper between the folds. Next roll them up smoothly into a hard round roll, sew on a tight cover of clean old linen, then slip inside a paper bag and paste up the mouth. If no moth eggs are inside at the rolling up, none will be there at the unrolling, though it may be five years later.

"Sun and brush blankets well. Put little cheesecloth bags of camphor into the middle of the roll, and sew each pair up tight in old linen. Pack them down in the blanket chest, which should occupy one side of the storeroom. If it is built in the wall, so much the better. There can be broad, shallow drawers all along the bottom. Filling that, a movable chest, cedar if possible, should be provided. Even a big wooden drygoods box is better than no chest. Stop the cracks well with putty, paper the outside, and paint the inside white. Have the lid hinged on, and close with a spring bolt outside. A strip nailed around the cover, so as to stand half an inch lower than the edge, helps to keep the contents safe. If perfectly sure as to the condition of the things packed inside, it pays to seal the edge of the box with a strip of tough paper pasted on, and leave it unbroken until the things are needed.

"Quilts and comforts keep best hung over poles. Fasten wooden curtain poles stoutly, so as to stand a foot from the wall. Space permitting, have them of full comfort length. Several may be set between ceiling and floor, the lowest coming a little less than waist-high. Spread quilts and comforts evenly across the poles, one on another, and cover the mass with a sheet of unbleached muslin reaching well below the lowest edge. Reserve the uppermost pole for hangings, especially if there are any of plush or velvet. Sun, whip and brush them well, baste the edges together, pile in, then baste the doubled edges strongly together, and hang so the seam lies flat along the pole. If other hangings are to occupy it, put the velvet ones on top. Brocade may have much the same treatment. Doubling the right side in prevents fading, and,

There is an ancient saying to the effect that a man's home is his castle, which has been generally interpreted to mean that it was a stronghold in which he might shut himself up with his own immediate family, protected from outsiders and quite oblivious to all that went on outside of his domain. It sounds as though the homelife of old might have been a rather selfish existence, but, from all that one reads of the past, one knows those old castles and castle-like homes of earlier times really expressed a great deal of hospitality. The tales of the wandering minstrels and other travelers, who were entertained so lavishly in the Middle Ages, make one realize that, doubtless from time immemorial, the head of the home has been thoughtful of the strangers without the gates.

It is really in modern times that the generous, unquestioning hospitality of the past has faded, in the broader sense, and the home has drifted away from its first meaning, according to the dictionary, of a village or estate, and is better described by the second part of the definition, "a house in which one lives; especially a house in which one lives with his family; the habitual abode of one's family." There the exclusive idea comes in. Several stages farther along in the definitions, the home is described as "a place of refuge and rest."

In these war days the home, in many cases, is getting back toward the medieval idea of it, at least so far as the hospitable entertainment of the stranger is becoming more a part of its everyday functions. The women of the United States, especially the mothers, are recognizing and responding to the new condition of things, as they see the great training camps which have sprung up so rapidly and which are serving as homes, to use the word in the sense of abiding places, habitations, to so many hundreds of thousands of young men from all over the country. They—and particularly the mothers who have sons in the service—are realizing that they must eliminate from their homes the limited sort of hospitality that is extended only to known friends, and reestablish the variety that takes in the stranger and makes him welcome and "at home," as the saying is. And the dictionary defines the phrase, "at home," to mean at one's ease as in one's own home.

One Long Island town, not so very far from a large army cantonment, soon after it was established, tried an interesting experiment. Each family in the community who cared to be invited to entertain two or more soldiers at dinner on a given evening. A committee of townsfolk kept a list of hosts and hostesses who volunteered and the number of guests each desired to entertain. This was forwarded to the proper authorities, and arrangements were made for a special train at which each host was to meet his visitors. The whole village was en fête that night, and what a happy time the soldier boys did have! No one "hostess" invited fewer than ten in order that none might feel shy and lonely, but there was no other limit except that of her own making on the number that she might entertain. In many cases, hosts and guests were so well pleased with the experiment that they repeated it many times. The soldier boys were given the freedom of the house, reveling in hot baths and home cooking and the

The War-Time Home

general beautiful home atmosphere which they had missed.

From this hostess at occasional dinners has developed, in several instances, what the Young Men's Christian Association speaks of, most appreciatively, as the "camp mother." A camp mother, according to their view of her, is a woman, a mother, living near a training camp or cantonment, who opens her house to the soldiers and makes it a real home to them. Just as an example of what the camp mother can do, the organization quotes the achievements of one who lives near a large training camp, in the southern part of the United States. Her own sons are in the service, so she devotes practically all of her time to looking after other mothers' sons. She began by doing their mending, darning socks, and sewing on buttons for a few of them; her fame as a camp mother spread and now she requires the services of a corps of forty other women to help her keep up that necessary work. She has gathered together a group of one hundred and fifty women who have taken a real military oath of service, to be as loyal in looking after the comfort and entertainment of the men in khaki as are the men themselves to their duties as soldiers.

Her modest plan of one party a week for the boys has increased to include some 20 or 25, with practically all the professional and amateur talent in that part of the South furnishing the entertainment. She advises other mothers what to feed their soldier-boys guests for Sunday night suppers and for lunches—just what their own boys

like best—and how to give them a truly "homey" times. She has also been active in the educational work being done in the camp, helping to teach the illiterate to read and write the English language. Another important piece of work which this camp mother has done, and for which many a man is deeply and wholeheartedly grateful to her, was the making of arrangements for a number of mothers, with little children, to take the youngsters to the camp every week, so that those in camp who have children of their own might enjoy their society; and she feels that those men enjoy their youthful visitors most of all. Then, too, she has become a sort of self-appointed employment bureau for young wives in need of work, who have migrated to her city, in order to be as near as possible to their soldier husbands.

This camp mother who carries on all these activities from her own attractive, hospitable home, says that it is just what many other mothers, in many other places, are doing in a greater or lesser degree; she is quite sure that some of them are being good to her own two boys somewhere else.

Such a story as this brings out clearly the real meaning and function of a true home, which has been defined not only as "one's own dwelling place," a "place of refuge and rest," "the abiding place of the affections," but also as "one's native land," which latter meaning, in particular, seems to show the broad significance of that little word so frequently spoken all over the civilized world.

The Ancient Flora of Sloane Street

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After a walk down Sloane Street, on a fine summer afternoon, past gay shop windows and the gayer crowd moving in front of them, it is worth while to make an effort of imagination, assisted by geological records, and to picture the same place, at the same time, on a sunny day a few thousand years ago. One is in a glade of the forest, down the middle of which a clear rippling stream wanders through rushy grassland. The banks are bright with patches of purple loosestrife, willow-herb and ragwort. Groves of alder, and on the drier ground, of oak or birch, straggle down from the forest edge and, between them and the water perhaps, runs a narrow winding path and maybe a few deer are picking their way with dainty steps to a favorite pool to drink. Large flocks of marsh and woodland birds wheel now and again in the clear sky and settle on some well-known ground to feed. The flowers and beasts that once peopled this happy green retreat have long since moved to fresher scenes and left the ground to other forms of usefulness. But they have told their story, for later times, as certainly as in a page of history. For, are not the prints of flower and leaf to be found in the hardened clay that once was marsh and stream bank, but now is buried by the houses; and does not the ancient stream still run on its old course, though confined below the ground in pipes and channels to suit the modern town?

It may be supposed that, as the first primitive settlement began to spring up on the banks of the Thames, somewhere about where the Tower now stands, the brook, some few miles across the forest, began to be known as the Westbourne, and a bridge was built over it on the western road, called the Knights' Bridge. The deer had doubtless left, but their track would be a convenient path for those going down from the forest clearings toward the river. As London grew and villages began to appear in the suburban districts, the path would become a cart track and later on a street, Sloane Street. Meanwhile, the

Westbourne was being trained through tunnels under the roads and houses, but not before it had given its name to the terrace standing on its banks. Westbourne Terrace, and to the relic of the forest known as Westbourne Grove. The stream lost its name and, save for the Serpentine, its course, but its primeval windings can still be traced, by a pale line of mist, it is said, across the parks on cool, still evenings in September. These signs are all that are left, but there is little doubt that once it flowed from the northward under Knightsbridge, down Sloane Street and across the Pimlico marshes, to the Thames at Chelsea.



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IN THE LIBRARIES

For many years the State of New York has recognized libraries as a part of its organized educational system. The New York State Library School has for its function the promotion of the efficient use of these libraries through adequately trained librarians. It gives to libraries the same service that the State College for Teachers, the normal schools, the state schools of agriculture and forestry and other state supported professional or vocational schools give to their respective callings.

The New York State Library School was the first school in the United States established solely for the professional training of librarians. It was opened in 1887, at Columbia University, as the Columbia College School of Library Economy. In 1889 it was transferred to Albany and became a part of the State Library; and in 1905 it was made a division of the University of the State of New York. The school is governed by the rules of the regents of the university. It admits students from all parts of the United States and from abroad; candidates from New York State being given a certain amount of preference where claims to admission are about equal, and enjoying a considerable discount in fees. The school being practically a state school.

The course covers two years. The scholarly or research side of library work is encouraged and all possible effort made to cultivate knowledge of books as well as to teach administrative methods. The school, while constantly adapting its instruction to present needs, has steadily refused to sacrifice quality of work for the sake of attracting students through short and easy roads to library positions. In the second year, more advanced phases of technical work are considered, and further emphasis is placed on the bibliographic and reference use of library material.

The New York State Library, with its 450,000 volumes, its hundreds of thousands of manuscripts and pamphlets and collateral material, is available for student use and practice. The general reading room, with its varied clientele of high school and college workers, of specialists from many state departments and general readers, affords excellent facilities for all kinds of reference training. Besides the special collections of genealogy and local history, education and technology, there are special reading rooms for law, public documents and legislative reference and general periodicals. The extensive collection of books on library economy is kept in the school suite, where they may be most conveniently used.

The A. L. A. camp library at the camp of the Quartermaster Corps, Camp Johnston, Fla., is like a technical college reference library in many respects. Besides general reading and fiction, its collection includes the latest information on the industrial and business occupations which are necessary in present day warfare. There are from 20 to 30 schools at Camp Johnston, in which are taught such practical subjects as ocean and rail transportation, accounting, baking, bootmaking, plumbing, cleaning, and dyeing of textiles, blacksmithing, concrete work, canvas work and tent-making; and the library staff must be equipped to supply information not only to thousands of students, but also to the three or four hundred instructors who are getting up lectures, organizing courses and publishing textbooks.

A glance through the special book orders received from Camp Johnston at the Library War Service headquarters gives a hint of the intensive work the library is doing to supplement class work in camp. Among books ordered and supplied are those on motor transportation in war, methods of feeding troops in war, secrets of bread making, elements of accounting, laundry work, practical blacksmithing, and military sketching and map reading. The educational director of the camp says: "Without the library the schools could not do their work effectively or efficiently."

Miss Carrie Broughton, who for the past 16 years has been assistant state librarian, has been appointed librarian of the State Library of North Carolina, at Raleigh. Miss Broughton is the first woman to hold this position.

The first class to graduate from the Library Training School of the St. Louis Public Library has been given its diplomas. Thirteen young women, about half of them residing in towns of the Southwest, comprised the class.

For the benefit of those who are planning to enter some one of the many bureaus of the War Department or other government service as stenographers or librarians, the summer library school of the University of Missouri is offering a special war course. It deals with the indexing and filing of correspondence according to the decimal system in use in the War Department. The course is for six weeks and is one of a series of special interest to librarians.

Reporting the work for children done by the Boston Public Library during the year past, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden says:

"Before the entry of the United States into the war last April we had watched in vain for any effect of the European War upon the reading interests of children. Since that time, and especially since September, a marked change is noted. To some extent this is due to the demands of the schools. . . . The war presents a great opportunity to the worker with children to stimulate an interest in history and to arouse and quicken a true sense of patriotism. By means of bulletins and book exhibits we have tried to connect the heroic present with the heroic past in a way which shall make both live more truly in the minds of children. Such books as the 'Joan of

Arc, made vivid by Boutet de Monvel's wonderful pictures, and 'The Tallman, with fine colored illustrations, have been much enjoyed for reading in the room.

"Among the most successful ways of guiding children's reading is the weekly story-hour, which children attend voluntarily for the sheer delight of hearing a story told. The story-tellers who come into weekly contact with groups of children in different parts of the city, in addition to the Saturday afternoon hours at the Central Library, have the rare privilege of sharing intimately in the interests of young people and of observing closely their response to the appeal of the story. . . . It naturally follows that the openings to strengthen patriotic sentiments and to establish ideals of loyalty offered by the past months have been unusual, and the children have justified all expectations. Talks on thrift stamps, on what children may do in war time, on the fundamentals for which America is fighting, on good citizenship, have developed freely and naturally. Stories of King Arthur and his knights, Richard the Lion-Hearted, Washington, Lincoln, and other hero-stories, with many rollicking folk-tales, have been drawn upon to meet the need for stories of idealism, stories with the right kind of fun to counteract the false sentiment and coarse humor of many moving picture exhibitions.

"Among the long stories told from week to week and received with appreciation and enthusiasm is 'The Coward of Thermopylae,' which contrasts in a dramatic way Spartan and Athenian ideals. It has been received

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

Diminutive Volumes

Some time ago an enterprising journal published a symposium which seemed to indicate that writers of fiction were prone to select small women as the heroines of their stories. The fact is, that sizes and types of heroes and heroines run in waves, influenced by the whim of the period as much as fashions—and this is especially true of books.

The early volumes issued by the master printers were quarto in shape, and their format added to the dignity secured by careful typography, fine paper, and ample margins. Aldus made smaller volumes, but adopted this expedient only in connection with the cheaper books intended for those who were less fastidious as to their physical aspect. The Elzevirs, however, in the Seventeenth Century, boldly departed from every precedent, and made the diminutive volume the vogue for the most critical collectors.

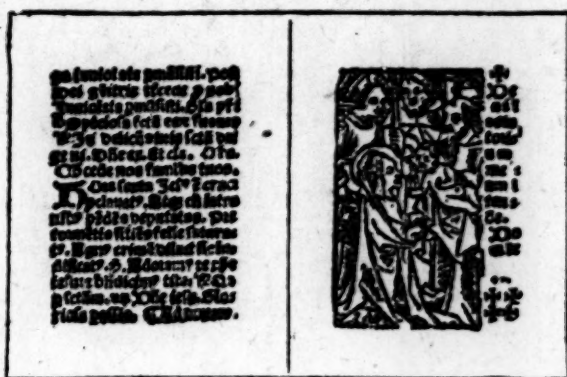
In 1629 the scholar De Put, writing to Heinsius, said: "The Elzevirs are certainly great typographers. I can but think, however, that their reputation will suffer in connection with these trifling little volumes with such slender type." But De Put was wrong. Large volumes became as much out of date as they had been popular before, reappearing only when the trade of publishing succeeded in classifying books into sizes which corresponded

slight volumes are admitted only on sufferance.

The "Hors." or "Livres d'Heures" form an interesting class of diminutive volumes. These were sometimes only two inches square, often set in gold, and fitted with rings by which they were suspended from the belt. So small they were, that at the famous libraries at Monte Cassino and other monasteries, many of the choicest quartos were mutilated by zealous brethren who cut off the broad margins to secure parchment without ex-

posed, Colonel Weigall, M. P., chairman of the food survey board, stated that an order was being issued which would bring under control all the canteens, hostels, and buffets throughout the country. Up till now, he said, this huge field of consumption had been uncoordinated and uncontrolled. Referring to the rationing scales fixed by the Ministry of Food, Colonel Weigall said the ministry had been guided by the endeavor to strike a mean between the bare food values, and the necessity of securing the contentment of the people. Mr. W. Grattan Doyle, deputy-director of education and propaganda of the Ministry of Food, stated that his department would welcome any practical ideas advanced by chambers of commerce and other recognized bodies of traders. All classes and interests, he said, experienced a difficulty in knowing exactly how, and by whom they could have their ideas, views, or grievances put before the right authority, so that they could be quickly and effectively dealt with. His department, he stated, was prepared to act as a clearing house. Mr. Doyle considered the combination of Lord Rhonda and Mr. Clynes had been instrumental in saving the country from untold dangers. Lord Rhonda's rationing scheme he considered a remarkable illustration of what could be accomplished by sound organization wisely and sympathetically directed, coupled with the loyal cooperation of the people themselves.

—S. T.



Latin Horae, Paris c. 1500, actual size

pense. These little volumes, still highly prized in collections, show the work of such artists as Jean Bouquet and Pinturicchio.

A wonderful little volume in the British Museum, "Anne Boleyn's Gold Book," measures but one and seven-eighths by one and three-eighths inches. It is a book of English psalms bound in a gold cover, enriched by black enamel around the tracery and on the engraved panels of the back. It contains a portrait of Henry VIII and it is said that the unhappy queen gave it to one of her maids of honor when on the scaffold.

The "fly's-eye" Dante appeared in 1850, printed in Milan, so tiny that it "made even the Elzevirs look tall and shabby." Pickering's famous "Diamond Classics" measured only three inches by an inch and three-quarters.

Coming down to the present times, of course the exaggerated minuteness of printed volumes has given way before the utilitarian requirements, but there never was a greater fondness for the small volume—small enough to be placed in one's pocket. As old Dr. Johnson said, back in the Eighteenth Century: "Books that you may carry to the fire and hold readily in your hand are the most useful after all." Preference today takes the form of

NATIONAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—As administrative chairman of the Honorary Advisory Council of the government's Research Committee, Dr. A. B. McCallum says there is extreme urgency for the establishment by the Dominion of a national research institute to meet international competition after the war. To this end he advises the establishment at Ottawa or some other center, of an institute having the functions of the Bureau of Standards at Washington or of the National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain. Attached to that institute, he suggests, should be laboratories that may be at the disposal of guilds or associations for research which may be founded for the various Canadian industries, each in its own line, the firms or companies of which are unable individually to undertake experimental investigations with the object of improving their manufacturing processes.

CANTEENS AND BUFFETS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a meeting held under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, at which Mr. Stanley Machin, vice-president, pre-

sided, Colonel Weigall, M. P., chairman of the food survey board, stated that an order was being issued which would bring under control all the canteens, hostels, and buffets throughout the country. Up till now, he said, this huge field of consumption had been uncoordinated and uncontrolled. Referring to the rationing scales fixed by the Ministry of Food, Colonel Weigall said the ministry had been guided by the endeavor to strike a mean between the bare food values, and the necessity of securing the contentment of the people. Mr. W. Grattan Doyle, deputy-director of education and propaganda of the Ministry of Food, stated that his department would welcome any practical ideas advanced by chambers of commerce and other recognized bodies of traders. All classes and interests, he said, experienced a difficulty in knowing exactly how, and by whom they could have their ideas, views, or grievances put before the right authority, so that they could be quickly and effectively dealt with. His department, he stated, was prepared to act as a clearing house. Mr. Doyle considered the combination of Lord Rhonda and Mr. Clynes had been instrumental in saving the country from untold dangers. Lord Rhonda's rationing scheme he considered a remarkable illustration of what could be accomplished by sound organization wisely and sympathetically directed, coupled with the loyal cooperation of the people themselves.

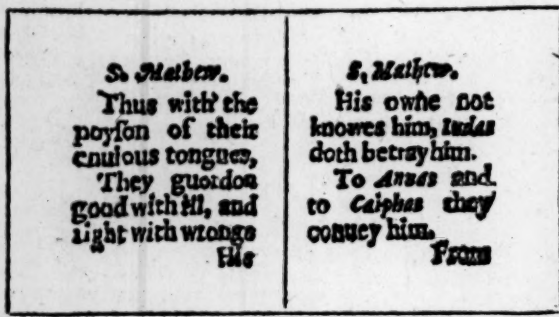
WAR MITIGATES KENTUCKY FEUDS

Mountain Counties of State Said to Have Given Many Men of Draft Age for Allied Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—One salient result of the entrance of the United States into the war has been a mitigation of the feuds in the mountain regions of Kentucky. It is generally felt here. Breathitt County, the former acknowledged capital of the feud region, has, it is alleged, no more young men. Every man of draft age went on the first call, in fact, when the day of registration came last year. Breathitt County was excluded from participation, as its quota had already enlisted. Others entered different branches of the service, and there is now only one man of draft age in all the county. It is reported. He has become of age since June 5, 1917. That takes the last man out, so Breathitt County men here declare.

Similar conditions prevail in every other county in the former feud region, though not to such a great extent as in Breathitt. Former names, known only for their prominence in feuds, now appear in army rosters and in casualty lists in France.



The first thumb Bible, London 1616, actual size

from week to week with breathless expectation and one of the story tellers was recently greeted on Washington Street by a newsboy who asked anxiously, "Did Leonidas and all his brave Greeks perish?" The "Tallman," by Scott, is another book having a timely appeal in the story-hour since it connects so well with the taking of Jerusalem. . . . The need in Boston for racial sympathy and understanding is always urgent so that many of the stories are based on the lives of children of other lands."

PLANS FOR HOUSING

LONDON, England.—The Minister of Reconstruction, after consultation with the president of the local government board, has appointed a committee with the following terms of reference:

"To consider whether, by the extension of existing facilities, or otherwise, public credit may with advantage be utilized for the purpose of making advances, for the provision of houses for the working classes after the war, to persons and bodies other than local authorities; and whether it is desirable to establish, for the purpose of making such advances, state and municipal housing banks or other machinery, and if so on what lines and subject to what conditions."

MEATLESS DAYS ABOLISHED

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller has made an order abolishing in Great Britain the compulsory meatless days in eating places, subject to the Public Meals Order. This change comes into force as from May 17. Attention is called to the fact that the rule prohibiting the serving of meat in such eating places before 10:30 a. m. was revoked in Great Britain under the rationing order. These special restrictions upon public eating places are no longer necessary, in view of the application of meat rationing.

CANADIAN RAILWAYS IMPROVED

MONTREAL, Que.—As a result of the efforts of the Canadian Railway War Board in conserving the car supply, aided by an increase in new construction, it is expected that 30,000 more cars will be available for the heavy autumn traffic this year. More locomotives will be available, while track improvements and extensions have been carried out wherever possible.

Reporting the work for children done by the Boston Public Library during the year past, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden says:

"Before the entry of the United States into the war last April we had watched in vain for any effect of the European War upon the reading interests of children. Since that time, and especially since September, a marked change is noted. To some extent this is due to the demands of the schools. . . . The war presents a great opportunity to the worker with children to stimulate an interest in history and to arouse and quicken a true sense of patriotism. By means of bulletins and book exhibits we have tried to connect the heroic present with the heroic past in a way which shall make both live more truly in the minds of children. Such books as the 'Joan of

THE WILSON BLUE "W"



"The Golf Ball With Wings"
Weight and Balance—Calculated to insure a long, straight drive.
Permanent Roundness—Of wonderful assistance on the putting green.
Outer Coating—Tough enough to resist the cut of a topped iron shot.
Finish—Painted with "Wilson white," will not crack or chip off.
THE BLUE "W"
21 pairs. Small. Sinks.
THE RED "W"
21 pairs. Full. Flouts.
THE GREEN "W"
21 pairs. Small. Sinks.
Dozen, \$10.00 Each, 85c
For sale by your professional at your country club
OR
THOSE WILSON & CO.
Northwest Corner
Monroe and Wabash, CHICAGO

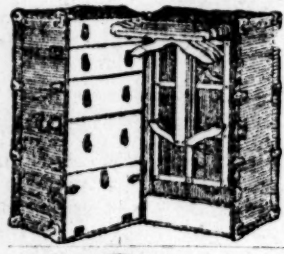
OUR COOKING BY WOMEN

Has the Home Flavor. Cafeteria Service.
GURNEY—28 S. Wabash Avenue
MADISON—281 W. Madison Street
UNION—287 W. Jackson Blvd.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Carpet Cleaning Service RUGS

Original and Domestic. Cleaned and Repaired by our careful approved methods.
HIGHEST REFERENCES
ESTIMATES FURNISHED
City Compressed Air and Vacuum Co.
4140 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO
Phone Wellington 120-121

THE FAIR Wardrobe Trunks



Full size wardrobe trunks for women or men; fibre covered, well-lined; has shoe pocket and a large, roomy drawers; combination \$25
hangers; 40 ins. high, special

Good quality matting suit-case, with strong frame and reinforced steel corners, 24 and 26 in. lengths, special \$1.37



Genuine Cowhide Club Bags, black walrus grain, has sewed corners, good lock and drop end catches, 6.50 value, at..... \$5
Sixth Floor.

Greenebaum Sons Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

S. E. Cor. LaSalle and Madison Sts. A State Bank. Founded 1855.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.....\$2,000,000
M. E. GREENEBAUM, President
JOSEPH G. STRAUS, Asst. Cashier and Trust Officer
SOLICITS YOUR CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT
Make Us Executor, Administrator, Conservator, Guardian or Trustee of Your Estate. New, modern Safety Vaults. Loans, Investments.
We assure good service and absolute safety in all departments.

For fifty years Stebbins Hardware Company has stood for quality in

Hardware, Tools, Cutlery, Electrical Supplies, Paints, etc.

Complete Stock—Prompt Service
Stebbins Hardware Co.
15 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Lewie SHIRTMAKER

NECKWEAR, HOSIERY PAJAMAS, ETC.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
186 W. Randolph Street, CHICAGO

Correct Sport Skirts

Made from your own material
Wilson
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CHICAGO
Telephone Randolph 3219

Copper Kopper SHIRTMAKERS

MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
TWO STORES IN CHICAGO
Michigan Avenue at Monroe Street and Hotel Sherman Building

CHICAGO Walk-Over Shoe Stores

131 South State Street
Men's and Women's Shoes
Exclusive Men's Shop
14 S. Dearborn St.
Exclusive Women's Shop
4700 Sheridan Rd.

Drexel State Bank

Cottage Grove Ave. and Oakwood Boulevard
An Old Established Bank For Southside Residents
Resources Four Million Dollars
YOUR PATRONAGE INVITED
CHICAGO

Who'll Do the Washing?

Will you do it, Mrs. Housewife?
Or will you send it to the Edgewater Laundry, noted for its good work?
Our "Family Washing" Department is as good as the most particular woman can demand.
The cost is low. Almost any woman who has tried modern laundry service will tell you it is cheaper than having the laundry done at home.
Ask us to call for your Family Washing—any day in the week.

EDGEWATER LAUNDRY CO., CHICAGO
5535, 5541 Broadway Phone Edgewater 430
Our 18 Wagons Cover All the North Side—West as Far as Crawford Ave.

AJAX BRAND

Lubricating Greases
A GREASE FOR EVERY PURPOSE
In the Mill, Factory, Automobile
Free samples upon request.
AJAX LUBRICATING CO., Not Inc.
108 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago.

EUGENE M. BORNHOFF

TELEPHONE 2837 WABASH
Special Sign Work
Brokers' Blackboards
"THE ROOKERY," CHICAGO

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.

18 SO. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders, Lithographers.
Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers.
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all lines of stationery for home and office.
Special rates for churches and Sunday schools.
Practitioners' loose leaf outlines, pocket size.
Blank books and office supplies.
Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.

WOODLAWN TRUST and SAVINGS BANK

1204 E. Sixty-Third Street, CHICAGO
Resources \$3,000,000.00
YOUR PATRONAGE INVITED

Pauline MILLINERY

All Spring and Summer Hats Greatly Reduced
DESIGNER
403 Kerner Building, 5 N. Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO
MARTHA RAHL
HIGH CLASS MILLINERY
For the next thirty days I will give unusual reductions on all my models.
615 Michigan Boulevard Building
39 North Michigan Avenue, CHICAGO
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Kraus Bros. Loewy Company CLEANERS and DYERS

3517-23 West Madison St. Chicago, Ill.
Phone Carfield 5300
FRANK HARSCHER, Manager
South Branch Phone Drexel 236

Wilson Avenue Piano and Talking Machine Co.

1010 WILSON AVE. (Near Sheridan Rd.) CHICAGO
Tel. Edgewater 3010
Records Delivered to All Parts of the City
Charge Accounts Solicited

J.C. Bootery FINE SHOES

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Phone Englewood 3367
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WILLIS & ATWOOD SHOES

For the Entire Family. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
1371 E. 63rd St. CHICAGO
Telephone B. F. 877

BELVIDERE INN

5064 Sheridan Road, CHICAGO
Breakfast Dinner Luncheon
Special attention given afternoon and Sunday evening breakfasts.
CATERING
Tel. Sunnyside 6247

BAKERY DELICACIES

Ice Cream and Confections
Lunch Pastries
Orders Promptly Filled
1317 E. 63rd Street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Tel. Hyde Park 5789.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE GENERAL NEWS

WOOL TRADE HAS
A NEW DIVISION

Col. George Damey Is Named as
Quartermaster of Purchases—
Year's Clip Is Beginning to
Arrive at Distributing Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Wool conditions
in the Boston market opened rather
slowly on Monday, but with the year's
clip beginning to arrive at distrib-
uting centers in large proportions,
the outlook is improving, and pros-
pects for increased operations are
decidedly brighter.

The initial business of the week
had to do with the creation of a new
division to replace the committee
which went out of existence upon the
resignation of Albert Scott. Of this
new department Col. George Damey
will be the head, to be known as
quartermaster of purchases. Another
change in the personnel of affairs is
the transference of Malcolm Donald
to the chairmanship of a recently ap-
pointed committee to be known as the
clothing and equipment division.

L. M. Nicholson will be director and
the quartermaster of the operations
branch.

War risk rates have advanced to
8 per cent, owing to the recent sub-
marine activities off the Virginia
coast.

Dealers are requested to inform
Administrator Nichols from time to
time concerning the amount and de-
scription of wools of the 1918 clip
which they have received, and when
these will be ready for examination,
having them properly displayed for
inspection before such notice is given.

On July 10, an examination which
may be of interest to many will be
held by the United States Civil Service
Commission for an assistant in mark-
eting wool.

A. M. Patterson, president of the
New York Textile Alliance, is to be
appointed chief of the foreign wool-
ens branch of the 'extile division of
the War Industries Board, which has
charge of all the domestic wools.

Philadelphia dealers are feeling
greatly heartened by the lifting of the
embargo on wools to that city on
Monday of this week.

Colonel Gracie has simplified the
manner in which payments on con-
tracts to out-of-town dealers may be
made by the government through a
new form of voucher sent with the
goods and properly signed, which will
secure payment in a shorter time than
heretofore. The form to be followed
is: "I certify that the above account
is correct and just, and that payment
thereof has not been received." A
place below is provided for the signa-
ture.

The 200,000 bales of wool sent here
from Australia for army purposes
will be under the direction of F. A.
Enders as representative of the govern-
ment.

The Dallas County (Texas) clip for
the present year, estimated at 75,000
pounds, is of very good quality. As
fast as the clip is available it is be-
ing taken by the government and dis-
tributed to the mills, which, in the
majority of cases, are very much in
need of it. Spinners have experi-
enced considerable difficulty in ob-
taining readily just the grades that
they most desire.

Now that wool may be bought on
definite maximum prices and commis-
sion in the bright wool sections, it is
making it much easier for the dealers.

The wool division of the govern-
ment has arranged to take the wool
clip of Wayne County, consigning it
to the Jeremiah Williams Company
direct, and this firm will send a rep-
resentative to the sheep pens to grade
the wool as it arrives at the shipping
station. The grading will then be tested
by a government official before it
leaves that section, so that each
owner will be able to know just how
his clip ranks.

All Maine wools are to be graded
separately, as well as those of East-
ern Canada, since they will be used
by the government for different pur-
poses from the other wools.

LOAN CERTIFICATES
TO BE READY JUNE 25

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$750,-
000,000 treasury certificates of indebt-
edness to be offered on June 25 as
the first instalment of a series pre-
ceding the fourth Liberty Loan, will
mature Oct. 24, the Treasury has an-
nounced. The latter date offers a
slight indication of the time of the
fourth loan, inasmuch as the first
block of certificates preceding the
third loan was redeemable a little
more than two weeks after the loan
campaign opened.

The certificates will bear 4½ per
cent interest. Subscriptions and pay-
ments will be received through the
federal reserve banks up to July 2.
The certificates are exempt from
taxes under the same plan covering
similar issues in the past.

Allotments of subscriptions by dis-
tricts are as follows: Boston, \$65,000,-
000; New York, \$251,000,000; Philadel-
phia, \$53,000,000; Cleveland, \$68,000,-
000; Richmond, \$28,000,000; Atlanta,
\$22,000,000; Chicago, \$105,000,000; St.
Louis, \$36,000,000; Minneapolis, \$26,-
000,000; Kansas City, \$30,000,000;
Dallas, \$15,000,000; San Francisco,
\$53,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling
quoted 4.75½, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day
bills nominally 4.73, and 90-days 4.71.
Paris cables 5.70 and checks 5.71½;
lire, 8.90 and 8.92; Swiss 3.34 and 3.36;
guilders 50½ and 50½; pesetas, 25.30
and 25.10. Rubles notes unchanged at
14 and 14.10.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science
Monitor, June 19

Among the boot and shoe dealers
and leather buyers in Boston are the
following:

Asheville—N. C.—L. H. Pollock; U. S.
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bar-
lett & Co.; Tour.

Buffalo—E. F. Melzer, Jr. W. H. Walker
Chicago—J. P. Melzer, Jr. W. H. Walker
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TRADE ACCEPTANCE
AND ITS BENEFITS

Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal
Reserve Board, Voices Can-
ning Industry Needs—Bank-
ing Privileges Essential

CHICAGO, Ill.—Addressing the
Trade Acceptance Council, in session
here, Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal
Reserve Board discussed the merits of
trade acceptances, particularly refut-
ing the arguments that have been
raised by those who sought to dis-
courage their adoption. He cited the
case of the canning industry, which
would immensely profit from the use
of the trade acceptance. Mr. War-
burg's remarks were, in part, as
follows:

"The general use of the trade accep-
tance is likely to tend toward greater
standardization of banking paper and
greater equalization of interest rates,
and I am inclined to think we might
call it a step toward a greater democ-
racy in commerce and banking. That
is one of several reasons why the Fed-
eral Reserve Board favors the policy
of granting a preferential rate for
trade acceptances. But, speaking
broadly, the federal reserve system is
interested in seeing the business of
the country done on the soundest pos-
sible basis. Whatever makes for
prompt payment may be considered an
actual gain at a time when our efforts
must be bent upon saving as much as
possible, not only in material and la-
bor, but also time and credit.

"It is one of the most difficult prob-
lems at this juncture when hundreds of
millions of dollars have to be shifted
every day, to shorten the many circles
it travels, not only in the large opera-
tions of the government, but in every
individual transaction. It is in the gen-
eral interest that money paid out for
wages and material return as fast as
it can to the producer when his goods
are sold. Pending the return of the
moneys due to him, he must rely on
bank credit, which naturally is limited,
and, consequently he has to adjust the
scope of operations to the speed with
which his 'turn-over' can be com-
pleted. The trade acceptance plays a
most important part. By securing trade
acceptances, even though he may hold
them to maturity, the manufacturer can
figure with greater exactness what
are his obligations and his available
cash assets and, by removing these ele-
ments of uncertainty, he is enabled to
carry on a larger business and to do it
in greater safety.

"When so much depends upon using
every possible advantage to speed up
production, so as to avoid an unneces-
sary tie-up of funds, the use of the
trade acceptance may be considered a
contribution to national welfare. It
must not be said that whoever fails to
use the trade acceptance is unpatriotic,
but it may be said it is essential to
every one to do what lies in his power
to remove anything that stands in the
way of securing the greatest possible
efficiency of our country at this time,
and anything done in this direction is
patriotic.

"The canneries are facing a difficult
situation, inasmuch as all prices for
cans, boxes and wages have risen so
much that during the coming canning
season the credits usually available
for canneries may not be sufficient,
the amount of money involved having
doubled and the 10 per cent limit in
many cases prohibiting the country
banks from providing locally the
necessary advances. I asked the ques-
tion: How do the canneries pay for
their cans and their boxes? I was
told that they pay cash. I inquired:
Could not the can manufacturers take
trade acceptances in payment for their
cans? The answer was the can man-
ufacturers must pay cash for the tin it
buys from the steel manufacturer; that
possibly next year something of the sort
might be arranged, but for this season
it would be too late. I did not have
time to look further into the matter,
nor is it my intention to venture any
opinion as to whether or not it might
be practicable for these important
companies to change their methods of
selling goods. No doubt they consider
themselves better protected in selling
for cash and probably they control the
market sufficiently to enable them to
insist on cash terms.

"Great relief could be given in this
particular case to the canneries, pro-
vided, of course, their credit warrants
it, if they could be permitted to pay
for tins and boxes by 90-day trade ac-
ceptances. The process of canning is
so rapid that even a shorter term than
90 days of credit might prove suffi-
cient. When the canning process is
completed, canners are able to secure
their loans by warehousing and pledg-
ing their finished product, and the dif-
ficulty of financing is overcome. But
for the short period of the peak of the
load the use of the trade acceptance
might be of the greatest advantage to
them.

"Facilitating the process of the
manufacture of food products is cer-
tainly a service which contributes to
the national interest at this time. I
hope it will not be taken amiss if I
venture to urge large industrial con-
cerns in dealing with this question not
to consider it exclusively from the
point of view of what is to their own
best advantage, but to bear in mind
that in many cases they have the op-
portunity of rendering distinct service
to the national interest, an opportu-
nity which, when once clearly recog-
nized, they will not wish to miss at
this juncture."

REAL ESTATE

A number of important sales have
taken place in the real estate mar-
ket. The process of canning is so
rapid that even a shorter term than
90 days of credit might prove suffi-
cient. When the canning process is
completed, canners are able to secure
their loans by warehousing and pledg-
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portunity of rendering distinct service
to the national interest, an opportu-
nity which, when once clearly recog-
nized, they will not wish to miss at
this juncture."

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Public
Utilities Committee has given the
Northern Ohio Traction & Light Com-
pany permission to issue \$900,000 of
5 per cent bonds and \$150,000 pre-
ferred stock.

DIVIDENDS

National Rockland Bank of Boston
declared the usual quarterly dividend
of 2½ per cent, payable July 1 to stock-
holders of record June 15.

The Detroit Edison Company has
declared the usual quarterly dividend
of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to hold-
ers of record July 1.

Commonwealth Edison Company of
Chicago declared a regular quarterly
dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1
to stockholders of record July 15.

The Providence Telephone Company
declared a regular quarterly dividend
of \$1 a share payable June 29 to stock-
holders of record June 19.

Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Com-
pany declared a regular semi-annual
dividend of 6½ per cent, payable June
28 to stockholders of record June 27.

The Kansas City Southern declared
a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per
cent on the preferred stock, payable
July 15 to stockholders of record June 29.

The Canadian National Company de-
clared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per
cent for the quarter ended June 30,
payable July 16 to stockholders of record
June 30.

The Hupp Motor Car Company de-
clared a regular quarterly dividend of
1½ per cent on the preferred stock,
payable July 1 to stockholders of record
June 20.

The Ohio Fuel Supply Company de-
clared the usual quarterly dividend of
2½ per cent, and an extra dividend of
2 per cent, the latter payable in Lib-
erty bonds.

American Surety Company declared
a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent,
payable June 29 to stockholders of record
June 22. This is the same as three
months ago.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
declared a regular semi-annual divi-
dend of 3½ per cent on its common
stock, payable July 10 to stockholders
of record June 25.

The Kansas City Southern Railroad
Company declared the usual quar-
terly dividend of 1 per cent on the
preferred stock, payable July 15 on
stockholders of record June 29.

The Gorham Manufacturing Com-
pany declared a regular quarterly
dividend of 1½ per cent on the pre-
ferred stock payable July 1 to stock-
holders of record June 22.

The National Aniline & Chemical Co.,
Inc., declared a dividend of 1½ per
cent and a back dividend of 1½ per
cent on the preferred stock, both pay-
able July 1 to stockholders of record June 25.

The Imperial Oil Company declared
a dividend of \$5 a share, payable in
Canadian Government bonds, as far
as they will apply, to stockholders of record
June 25. Odd amounts will be paid
in cash.

The Republic Railway & Light
Company declared the usual quar-
terly dividend of 1 per cent on the
common and of 1½ per cent on the
preferred stocks, payable July 15 to
stockholders of record July 1.

The Bank of New York N. B. A. de-
clared a semi-annual dividend of 10
per cent, payable July 1. This puts
the stock on a 20 per cent per annum
basis. The dividend last year was
8 per cent semi-annually and 2 per
cent extra in December.

The Washburn Wire Company de-
clared the regular quarterly dividend
of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock
and a 4½ dividend on the common
stock, both payable June 29 to stock-
holders of record June 20. Three months ago
\$6 was paid on the common.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey
declared a regular quarterly dividend
of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock-
holders of record July 19, and the usual semi-
annual extra dividend of 2 per cent
derived from the dividends of the Le-
high & Wilkesbarre Coal Company
dividends, payable June 29 to stock-
holders of record June 28.

The regular quarterly dividend of
1½ per cent had been declared on
American Surety Company stock, pay-
able June 29 to shareholders of record
June 22. Last March an extra
dividend of 4 per cent was paid but
was accompanied by official intimation
that the regular dividend only might
be expected in June.

The Proctor Gamble Company de-
clared an extra dividend of 4 per cent
on its common stock, payable in new
common stock, in addition to the regu-
lar quarterly dividend at 5 per
cent on the common issue. The divi-
dends will be distributed Aug. 15.
Books close July 20 and record, Aug.
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

OBSERVATIONS OF
RAPHAEL PUMPELLY

"My Reminiscences." By Raphael Pumpelly. Henry Holt & Co., New York City. Two volumes. \$1.50 net.

This record of a long, varied, serviceable and fortunate career that began in 1837, is of a kind not often duplicated in the literature of the United States. You find it often on British publishers' lists, and for obvious reasons. Americans who have toured the world and sampled the remote corners of the earth have not had official duty serving as a prod, or an ambition to further imperial interests sending them forth. Too often they have been pleasure seekers, with nothing to note but the succession of personal satisfactions or dissatisfactions with what nature and alien men had to provide. But here is the story of a geologist of note, a pioneer among Americans studying mining engineering in Germany, whose love of adventure combined with professional curiosity led him on a madcap adventure in Corsica even while studying at Freiberg, Saxony; and who on returning to the United States, in 1860, got his first professional experience in charge of mines in Arizona, and endured all sorts of perils and hardships in a region where both nature and man were then most hostile to men of his sort. While the war between the North and South was raging, he was making investigations for the Japanese Government as to the workability and productivity of her iron deposits; and there is no more fascinating part of this book than his description of the Japan of 1860-61. The next three years he spent on a privately maintained exploration of Northern China and Mongolia, and in reporting on the North China coal fields to the Peking authorities. Fortunate in the amplitude of his purse, dominated by the lust for adventure and insatiable in acquisition of works of art by Asiatic craftsmen as well as in absorption of facts about nature, he next set off across the Gobi Desert, and later returned to Europe by way of Siberia, one of the first of his countrymen to make the trip.

When Mr. Pumpelly arrived in the United States, in 1865, it was with a wealth of human experience that none of his "set" could equal, and with a status as a Europe-trained mining expert and a governmental adviser, that naturally led to his getting recognition, first from Harvard University, where he joined the faculty as professor of mining, and also from the national government and from state governments. To the national census of 1880 he gave supervision of the division of mineral industries. The states of Michigan and of Missouri both employed him as an expert geologist. He organized and directed the Northern Transcontinental Survey of 1881-84; and his name is inseparably associated with discovery and utilization of the great deposits of iron ore in Michigan and Western Ontario. No wonder then that in 1905 he was president of the Geological Society of America.

When the last decade of the last century opened he seemed to be free once more for travel abroad. With a wealth of knowledge that had been acquired during years of study of problems of ethnology and archaeology, and sponsored by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, he set out in 1903 to make a physical-geographical and archaeological survey of Central Asia, having as fellow investigators men no less distinguished than Prof. William M. Davis of Harvard and Ellsworth Huntington. The result of these explorations is now accessible to the scholar and specialist as is the record of a trip made the next year to Turkistan to excavate at Anau, to which are added the speculations of the author as to the beginnings of the civilizations of Asia and of Europe in the oasis of Central Asia which he and his companions studied.

It was Mr. Pumpelly's good fortune to come of some of the oldest of the New England families, to have had a home environment making for culture, and to have known, whether in Boston, New York, London, Venice, Vienna or Petrograd, interesting and significant persons. Consequently the volumes are a somewhat exceptional mixture of descriptions of nature, of personal and professional experience and of contacts with unusual men, and to these are added the reflections of a wise man with ideals, interest in art and in human origins, tribal habits and the like. Hence a contemporary of the author at whatever stage of his life, who reads the book, can hardly fail to find something of interest. As for the new generation, it is alluring to be able to get the reactions of a New Englander on the German educational system of the '50s, the Japan of the days when "foreigners" were far from welcome, and of a China that knew Anson Burlingame and Sir Frederick Bruce as diplomats.

DR. E. J. DILLON ON
RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

"The Eclipse of Russia." By E. J. Dillon. London, J. M. Dent & Sons. 18s. net.

The story of Russia, as told by Dr. Dillon, presents a never-ending web of unscrupulous dealing. If Russian observers of the vicissitudes of the struggle which has been going on in the realm of theocratic Tsardom during the past 14 years have failed to gauge accurately the varied interests involved, it is small wonder the foreigners should have misjudged the trend of affairs and have been misled by the contrasts and contradictions of episodes which have been represented by the press with so little approximation to facts. If the articulate portion of a nation cannot read aright the character of that nation, the foreigner who views the matter from the angle of an ill-informed

press is little likely to succeed in his conclusions. But Dr. Dillon has not acquired his information from doubtful sources; few men know Russian politics as he does or have had such wide and prolonged experience of the Russian people, and through his intimacy with Count Witte, who figures so prominently in these pages, he has been enabled to approach his study of Tsardom from more than one angle.

Between the autocracy of Kaiserdom and the "clumsy theocracy of Tsardom" there is much in common and little to be admired or that is not reprehensible. To the westerner the lack of practical knowledge of the character of their own people upon the part even of Russian statesmen appears almost inconceivable. Even Count Witte misinterpreted the temper and aims of the people when he was planning the composition of the first Duma, and the story of the lost opportunities of the Kadets, or Constitutional Democrats, amongst others, illustrates the effect of misreading character. If to this is added a lack of political sense in the people who had "assimilated the predatory character" of the régime which they overthrew, one need not be surprised at the result of the revolution of 1917.

The great racial divergences to be found within the Russian Empire offer little opportunity for coalescence, and most of Russia's difficulties, as Dr. Dillon shows, arise from want of initiative and self-mastery on the part of individuals who "have less than an average nation's share of cohesiveness." What has impressed him above all the Russian characteristics is their "variability of character" and lack of constructive talent. Combined with an absence of social cohesiveness is a tendency toward anarchism, each of which by itself is fatal to stability. The Slav temperament is intimately associated with their history, which affords a clue to the defects of their qualities and to the backwardness of their social and political development. For ages inured, and so amenable, to external discipline, they have combined with unquestioning submission an inability to initiate and organize. It is this which explains the absence of any constructive or social idea in Bolshevism, for "Bolshevism is Tsarism upside down," writes Dr. Dillon, and as he remarks, the policy adopted by the Bolsheviks is conceivable only for anarchists who have no constructive ideas. Hence the failure of a movement which "shook the politico-social fabric to its innermost foundations" and erected nothing on its ruins.

That the fatal collapse might have been postponed Dr. Dillon thinks is possible; that it could have been averted altogether he does not believe, and his absorbingly interesting account of Russia, badly coordinated though it is, during the 10 years preceding the war, affords good ground for his belief. "It would be rash to conclude that even a statesmanlike monarch, had there been one in the place of Nicholas II, would have been able to bring about the existence of the autocracy for a few years more." The picture Dr. Dillon draws of Nicholas II, passive, diffident, secretive, and untrustworthy, is not that of a statesman, or even of an honorable man. Yet he admits the injustice of attempting to saddle him with sole responsibility for the dissolution of the Tsarist régime.

The sketches of Rasputin and of Russian international relations are two of the most interesting sections in the mass of materials collected in these pages, while the space devoted to the secret treaty of Björke, vividly though the story is told, seems out of proportion to the scope of the work. But Dr. Dillon was evidently led to give the treaty so much prominence because he considers that it was the fatal blow to the Tsarist State. The history of Russia's international relations is the history of impotence on the part of individual officials "to modify the deep-rooted instincts of 'Tsarism' that employed duplicity and guile in peace time, to effect or prepare for that territorial expansion which was a standing postulate of the self-preservation of the Tsardom," which, like German militarism, was essentially predatory. How Rasputin played upon the religious temperament of his contemporaries is told with convincing skill, and as a study of the interweaving of the local and the base the sketch is of peculiar interest. Rasputin, Dr. Dillon considers, was a symbol whose sinister influence upon the conduct of the war has been much exaggerated. Shallow and vicious as was his nature, he was not incapable of earnestness or sincerity; he was no mere hypocrite, as superficial observers have dubbed him; but the rapidity with which he gained believing followers even amongst those who knew of his baseness and had suffered from it, turned his head. His doctrine was that "in order to repent efficaciously it behooves one first to sin." In soil such as the Russian it was not difficult for him to attain "the status of a local saint." It is interesting to hear from such a diligent and practiced inquirer as Dr. Dillon that Rasputin confined his operations to the ecclesiastical sphere and only once intervened in the political domain when his intervention was "superlatively beneficial."

The Dial, a fortnightly journal of literary criticism and discussion, published in Chicago, will move to New York on July 1 and announces that it will go into weekly publication next fall. The editorial board of the new weekly will include John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University; Thorstein Veblen, author of "The Theory of the Leisure Class" and "The Nature of Peace"; Helen Marot, who was a member of the committee on industrial relations and well known in the labor world; and George Donlin, the present editor. Randolph Bourne, literary critic and essayist, will be an associate editor.

Believing that the community theater may be made an agency for unifying the national life, Miss Constance d'Arcy is quickly compiling a book on

DRAWINGS OF WAR
BY MUIRHEAD BONE

"The Western Front." Drawings by Muirhead Bone. With an introduction by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig. George H. Doran Company, New York. \$2.50.

Among the few artists who have been engaged in sketching along the various fronts of the present war—a paucity of numbers due to the dispositions of the gentlemen in the war offices rather than to any lack of genius, no doubt—the most popular has been Muirhead Bone. The reason is not far to seek. The most of these artists have been, to a great degree,

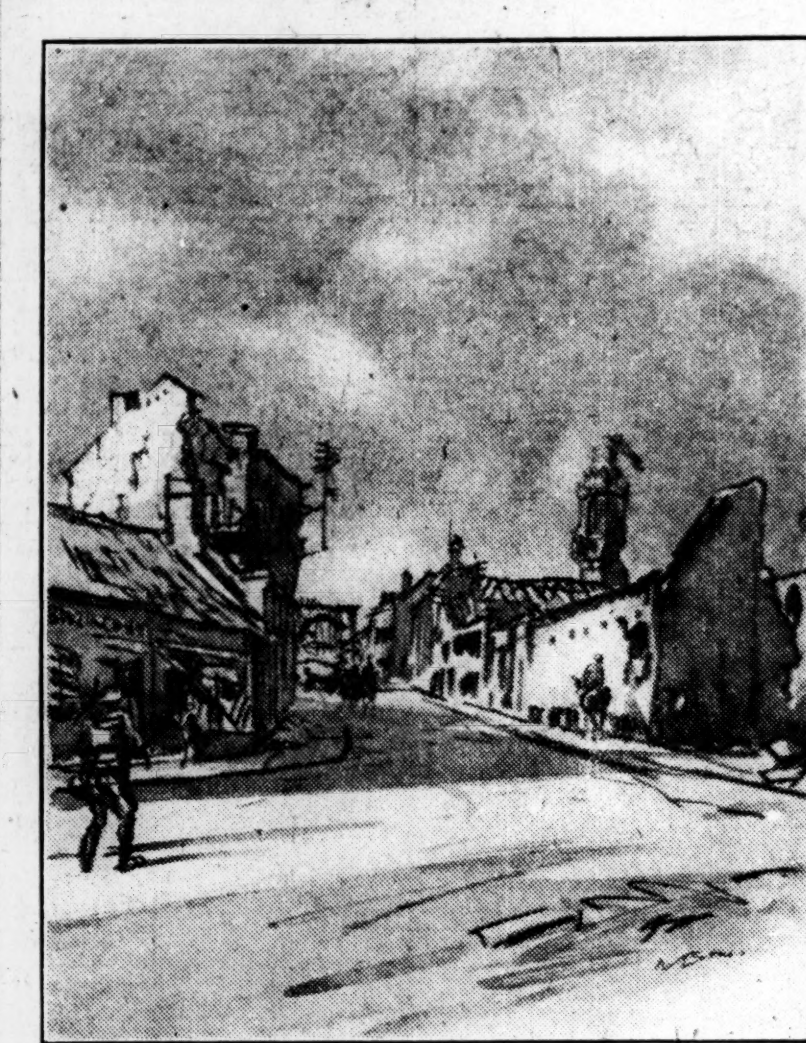


Illustration in "The Western Front," by Muirhead Bone; George H. Doran Company, publishers

Drawing in Albert, by Muirhead Bone

specialists. The voracious crayon of Pennell is content with nothing less than whole shipyards; the geometric pencil of Nevinson clings to the angular aspects of modern warfare—search-light beams, rigid planes, hedges of marching bayonets—while men like Foran and Faivre cannot see the woods of environment for the trees of personal incident. But the fingers of Muirhead Bone busy themselves as freely, as sympathetically, and as deftly among the majestic waiting platoons of the Grand Fleet as in the orderly turmoil of Gargantuan gun shops; among the rolling chalk lands of the Somme country and the coal-dusted cornfields of Loos as in the sand dunes of Ypres and the coast ports. Straw-bedded billets, candle-lit officers' messes, fair reaches of sky curiously dotted with planes and smoke puffs, fair reaches of fertile land more curiously dotted with splintered spires and shattered trees; racing destroyers and mowed-down hospital canal barges; muddy trenches and shell-churned fields, all are grist to his mill, a mill that never fails to supply the right mixture of accurate description and human interest.

The collection of Muirhead Bone's sketches, "The Western Front," with its preface by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, is notable for this wide range of subject which gives, as it were, a coup d'oeil of the war at once sweeping and intimate. And, in another aspect, it is remarkable in showing us that the old-time war artist who could best please his public with soldiers fighting doughtily in polished boots and well pipe-clayed belts, hurling themselves at the foe with, apparently, an eye to the main effect, is past and gone. With the new artist a new public is revealed, educated to reading volumes in spontaneously jotted notes and impressions.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—Ralph D. Paine, who had come to have few peers as a writer on nautical doings, has had five months of active service with the American navy in European waters, being favored by the navy officials because of his competency to see and chronicle. His book, "The Fighting Fleets," therefore, will have exceptional value.

The July Century is to have a reliable article on the military and political propaganda of Germany in South America prior to and during the war, written by Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, who has toured the southern republics recently.

A former West Point instructor in tactics, Maj. Edward S. Farrow, has compiled a dictionary of military terms, with 12,000 definitions and authorized abbreviations noted. The same authority is at work on a military dictionary.

Idle, unused guide books to the countries of Western Europe are much needed by the army, and local book-sellers are cooperating with the American Library Association in forwarding to official shippers all such books as are surrendered by former tourists.

Whether migration of Britons to Canada after the war ends be more or less than in the past, for those who do go, "Homesteading—Two Seasons," by Edward West, offers testimony and advice.

"Americanization Through the Drama," in which her technical knowledge of the problems of pageantry, of the "little theater," and of community patriotic and religious celebrations, will be utilized.

In "A Prophecy of the War" (Columbia University Press) are two articles appearing in a London review, in 1913-14, written by Lewis Einstein, who held important minor posts in American embassies in London, Peking and Constantinople and also at the Algeiras Conference. He has been United States Minister to Costa Rica. They reveal, as Mr. Roosevelt says in a foreword, unusual prescience.

That immense capacity for taking pains, and for unremitting labor—which made his niece Caroline say that he harnessed himself to a day's work as an ox to the plow—was a bourgeois characteristic of Flaubert's own life of which he knew the value. Writing to Mrs. Tennant in 1876 he recommends as a rule for men to whom art is a vocation, "a regular, uneventful ordinary life, the life of a bourgeois, so that you may be violent and original in your work." It was to the Madame Bovary type he gave the term bourgeois in its opprobrious sense, a type he despised and which, to the torture of his lyrical other self, he insisted on pursuing and exposing to the end. Modernity was bourgeois to him and he turned with longing to "la vieille France"—the France of Rabelais and Montaigne—the inventions of the "miserable sciences" of the West made him thirsty for the East, and since only twice did he achieve crossing the Mediterranean, his favorite mode of life became the retirement of Croisset buried "comme un Bédouin dans mon désert et dans ma noblesse."

In the duality of his genius he was a puzzle to his friends. Mrs. Tennant expresses astonishment that he, the author of "Madame Bovary," should have written "Un Coeur simple," and he answers: "Your surprise makes me wonder. Do you doubt of my capacity for tenderness?" Caroline solves the riddle. "Did not his implacable hatred of turpitude spring from his love of truth?" She thinks so. She who, as a child, was the object of his care and devotion, sharing with him and his mother the peace of Croisset, Flaubert had his roots sunk deep in the soil of Normandy.

Born and bred at Rouen, he imbibed the folklore of the countryside from a nurse who came as a girl to the Flaubert family. Gustave would sit by the hour beside her listening to her tales, pensive and wondering. "Mamzelle Julie" still delighted him long years afterwards. When alone at Croisset, and he was mostly alone, he would call her in as a relaxation, and she would talk to him, warming herself at the fire. "I have had a delightful conversation with Mamzelle Julie today," he would say in a letter to Caroline. "She brought back all the old days, and she is witty, Mamzelle Julie, and she has read too."

Bourgeois, perhaps, in a sense, though the term applied to Flaubert sounds absurd. To label him as an impossibility; his aggressive individuality defied classification. His was a very fanaticism of art; an ebullient enthusiasm for beauty, an extreme carelessness for truth in determining the rhythm and cadence of phrase and word and the correctness of the minutest detail in the thing described. Like an Italian primitive he spent years of toil on the production of a single work that it might present perfect accord with the truthfulness which inspired it. Working thus he produced but four complete novels in his lifetime: "Madame Bovary," "L'Education sentimentale," "Salammbô," and "La Tentation de Saint-Antoine." "La Tentation" took him twenty years to achieve in the shape in which it was finally published.

Gustave Flaubert loathed "isms," distrusted democracy, disbelieved in social regeneration, discounted modern discoveries, despised dogma—"materialism and idealism are both impotent," he wrote. He swept away contemptuously props and hypocrisies, and showed the religious beliefs of the human race a very tragedy of absurdity. As for his religion it was the pursuit of truth in art; the hammering out of superb phrases in consonance with the universal music. A devotee, a fanatic in the pursuit of form and rhythm, he endured the self-sacrificing pangs of the anchorite in his cell.

In the research work which he carried out for his "Bouvard et Pécuchet," in common with every work to which he ever set his hand, he had occasion to verify some fact concerning the habits of a plant. Writing to his niece—"It was the last letter she received from him," he says, "I was right because the perception of beauty is in accord with truth and, at a certain intellectual point (when one has method), one makes no mistake, reality does not have to give place to idealism, but confirms it."

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A LITERARY CAUSERIE

Even his niece Caroline wondered at the contrast of the bitter satisfaction at pitiless exposure of human hypocrisy, and the tender-hearted, generous nature of the man. The "bourgeois" stood for Flaubert as the very incarnation of "la bêtise humaine," yet Zola says that besides being a "provincial" he was also a "bourgeois" and proud of it.

Flaubert, if the literal sense of the word bourgeois be taken, was certainly bourgeois, since he belonged to a middle-class family. His father was a very successful and devoted doctor in Rouen, though, through his mother, he was descended from the noblesse of Brittany. Charlotte Corday remarked in one of her letters that the misalliance of Mademoiselle de Croix-Mar was a piece-days wonder. "It was Flaubert's grandmother. But Flaubert's milordism of the bourgeois was aimed at something quite other than a social category. Zola expresses his intention admirably: 'Flaubert's bourgeois,' he writes, 'are those people who turn their backs on the sun.' . . . Nontitles, in fact, with the parish pump as the center of their interest and the parish boundaries the full extent of their vision.

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swer would not have been exactly what "the bourgeois" who turns his back on the sun might have expected. Flaubert, the misanthrope, loved adventure, adored children and moreover, hated "Madame Bovary." Undoubtedly he was a puzzle to his friends.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW
OF THE PRESENT WAR

"Les Livres et les Hommes." Par Laurent Tailhade. Georges Cress, Paris. 4 francs 50.

M. Tailhade has written a clever, in many ways a brilliant, book, yet as a whole it is disappointing. Intolerant, even scornful of the prejudices of others, he appears, nevertheless, seldom to get very far from the defense or discussion of his own. For one who has thought widely and profoundly, his general summary of the present European conflict is both narrow and incomplete. There is, indeed, no lack of nobly expressed patriotism, of appreciation for what the sons of France have done in devoted self-sacrifice and undaunted courage for the deliverance of their country, but there is an entire absence in these pages, an absence which, as the scope of the book unfolds, is increasingly unaccountable, of any mention of those greater issues at stake than mere conquest and reconquest, and of that unity, of such incalculable import to civilization, which has been wrought among nations and peoples, under the menace of a common peril.

To specialize is the author's prerogative; to write of one particular incident or aspect of a vast undertaking is no indication of narrowness, or of indifference to its other phases; this, however, has not been M. Tailhade's method. "Let us now talk of what is taking place in Europe," he would seem to say, with a comprehensive sweep of his hand and then— is it unconsciously or deliberately?—there slips more than once from his pen, this definition of the present world conflict, "the Franco-German War." Of the Allies of France, brief mention is made of Italy and her politics since 1870, and a charming chapter is devoted to the brave doings of a French relief party sent to Serbia to rescue her refugee children. To England there is merely a passing reference as the home of Protestantism, which to the artist in M. Tailhade would appear to stand for ugliness and drab conformity. Neither do other no less important factors, steadily forcing their way into the gigantic arena of the world's quarrels, even while this book was being written in the spring of 1917, find a place in this consideration of the "Franco-German War."

Fortunately his book contains much also of that writing in which the author excels, brief biographical sketches and reviews, wherein he delights to honor, in fine and virile prose, those heroes, whether of the sword or pen, whether famous or obscure, who have won his affection and esteem. Artist and poet, M. Tailhade is not less sympathetically successful in his consideration of the genius of the Provencal painter, Cézanne, than of the writings of Maeterlinck and of Verhaeren. Nowhere in a few pages has there been more admirably summed up the influence of Maeterlinck's work upon the thought of his time, which, amidst all the darkness and disaster of individual and national ruin, has not ceased to bring to the hearts of men an assurance of the ultimate, the certain, triumph of good. "La mort n'est pas la vie, elle ne peut rien contre elle." Not less fine is M. Tailhade's essay on Verhaeren, whose genius and whose lofty patriotism he has known, not only through the writings of the Flemish poet, but through the more intimate channel of friendship.

Strikingly clever in his swift, remorseless irony as are the author's attacks upon those who have incurred his displeasure, it is not on these occasions that he is at his best, and the reader is reminded not seldom in these pages of the words of Swinburne, which contain a warning and an invitation, too sweeping for unequivocal acceptance, yet not lightly to be dismissed, that the only criticism of value is the criticism that praises.

MOTION PICTURE MAKING

"Film Folk." By Rob Wagner. New York: The Century Company. \$2 net.

Now and then the motion picture becomes an art work, but mostly it is an industrial product. Mr. Wagner explains why this is so in these sketches, which first appeared in a popular weekly and are therefore fairly familiar to many readers. While pretending to write only with the object of entertaining, Mr. Wagner is pre-eminently informing. Again and again, while turning over the pages, the reader will smile over tales of struggles and misadventures that baffled director and players in their work of making the movies, and at the end will be inclined to be more tolerant than before of a mediocre film, if it shows evidences of sincere effort. The more will be the pleasure in occasional pictures that have distinction. It is mostly the comedy "ide" of the "industry," as viewed by a sophisticated outsider, that occupies Mr. Wagner; but here and there among the loose clangers will be found keen, direct and implied criticism of the staid methods that many of the studios are using, either under the mistaken idea that they can reduce art to a formula or under compulsion from the efficiency man whose one idea is to keep down the costs. Even those who have not an insatiable taste for the vaudeville flavor of Mr. Wagner's humor, even those who believe it is a mistake to reveal much of the "trickery" side of making photoplays, will probably concede that this book on the whole is a real accession to the small group of sound writings on the motion picture.

WOMEN AND THEIR
WORK IN THE WAR

"Women Wanted." By Mabel Potter Daggett. George H. Doran Company. \$1.50 net.

"Women of the War." By Barbara McLaren. George H. Doran Company. New York. \$1.25 net.

The author of the first of these books writes as an exuberant feminist, and while a reporter and investigator in England and France competent to tell her sisters and brothers in the United States many things they need to know about the war as it already has affected women, she also is a propagandist utilizing her opportunity as a vivacious and audacious chronicler to argue for things that she wants to see happen. The book is an unusually readable, stirring and typically "journalistic" account of the reactions upon a sanguine American woman of the more radical type of what she has found in Europe in the way of alteration of woman's status, economic and marital; and it will have the effect its author oped for in causing ferment among such American women as read it. The author has a deft way of appraising the heroines of industry, altruism and feminism, whom she has seen at short or long range as she has scurried about acquiring data for a eulogy of the war as an opener of the door in the Doll's House, through which exit to liberty woman is to find herself approximating emancipation, political and economic.

Cast in a much more neutral and strictly informational form, quite biographical as a matter of fact, is the second book for which Mr. Asquith writes a favoring introduction. Person by person, and cause by cause, the voluntary war work of British women is described, as it has centered around leaders from all ranks of society, who, by their versatility and inventiveness—to quote Mr. Asquith—as well as by their devotion and endurance, have wrought achievements that when the war is over, will have "a permanent effect upon both the statesman's and the economist's conception of the powers and functions of women in the reconstructed world," which opinion is again a dictum from the Liberal leader and former Prime Minister.

American women, now busy in mobilizing their patriotic and humanitarian resources for a war that also is to affect profoundly their political, economic and social status, will find these books informing.

One of the most informing and carefully worked out estimates of "Germany as it is today" (George H. Doran Company, \$1.25 net) has been written by Cyril Brown, a New York journalist, who remained in Germany until the last possible moment, and who has supplemented information gained during a long stay in Germany under war conditions by contact with sources of information in Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia, shedding light on events since he was forced to leave. It is a book that has the best qualities of journalistic research; and what it lacks in comment on military affairs, it more than makes up by its facts about methods of meeting economic and financial difficulties and planning for future trade expansion and world-conquest, providing Germany wins. Quite as impressive is the analysis of degenerating social ideals and shifting standards of caste and political power that already have taken place, and that are coming when the armies are demobilized, and the men at the front come back to enforce policies about which they are now thinking much but saying comparatively little.

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THE HOME FORUM

"What Think Ye of Christ?"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS becoming quite a common thing to find in current literature dealing with the war, or with conditions arising out of the war or likely to arise in the future, references to the necessity of a re-statement of Christian doctrine, or of a remodeling of society on Christian lines, or that Christ must be allowed to govern men's lives, and so on, and this not only in avowedly religious writings, but in magazine articles, in newspapers, and even in serious fiction.

The candid observer, noticing the repetition of this point, is naturally led to ask why this should be necessary in a world professedly governed by Christian teaching for at least eighteen hundred years. In fact, it is hardly stretching the point too far to say that the constant reference to this necessity is tantamount to an admission that these governments are no longer held to be Christian in fact, whatever they may be in theory. A confirmation of this statement has recently been put forward by some society which has been inquiring into these matters, showing that hardly one-fifth of the population of a given country—the present writer is quoting from memory—had the remotest connection with any religious teaching of any kind whatever, a statement corresponding to the conclusions arrived at some ten or fifteen years ago by Charles Booth in his book, "In Darkest England," and most strikingly reaffirmed lately in those little essays from the trenches by "A Student in Arms."

What is to be done about it? If eighteen hundred years of professed Christianity has to write nil as its result, how is it going to be revived even in that millennial period "after the war?"

This, or a question very like it, must have occurred to Mary Baker Eddy when in 1866 she set herself the task of discovering what was the Science of the power which had restored her from her death-bed to active life. Was Christianity false, or was the popular understanding of it mistaken? She decided that the latter was the solution to hitherto unanswerable problems, and so brought the world home to the original question, "What think ye of Christ?"

What the world thinks, or rather

what it has been taught to think, generally, of Christ can be stated very briefly. It thinks that Christ is God made flesh in the person of Jesus. That in such passages of Scripture as, for instance, "the only begotten Son," "the kingdom of his dear Son," the term Son refers to the personal Jesus. That the sacrifice of this person on the cross was necessary to propitiate God, and that this sacrifice must be and is mystically repeated in the Mass or the Eucharist. In short, the world thinks that God was incarnate. It is not too much to say that during the last generation this position has been rejected by the majority of thoughtful people, but having nothing to put in its place they have said very little about it, thinking, possibly, that it was better to leave those who could believe it undisturbed.

On page 583 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy gives the following definition of Christ: "Christ. The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." It will be noticed that in this definition it is error which is incarnate, not God, and that the Christ is the divine manifestation which destroys error. Christ then, is an idea, not a person, an idea expressing completely the divine nature of Mind, revealed partially to prophets and seers, but demonstrated in all its perfection by Jesus of Nazareth. We see from this, that the only begotten Son is not a person, in the usual meaning of that word, but the true idea of man, or the Truth about man, an idea to which, according to Jesus' own teaching and that of the apostles, every individual must approximate if he would gain health, peace, heaven. It follows further that it was, and is, and always will be, impossible to crucify this Christ, as impossible, as was once said, as to stick pins into twice two makes four, or, as a saintly woman of the Thirteenth Century expressed it, with perhaps more dignity, but not more truth: "It were impossible to hammer nails into divine Love."

What, then, some one will ask, becomes of the sacrifice Jesus made upon the cross? Why was it necessary? The true answer to this was once given by a child of eight years. "He did it," he said, "to show the people how to heal themselves from death," and, one may add, from all that makes death possible.

sible, mentally, morally and spiritually.

On page 333 of Science and Health we read as follows: "The advent of Jesus of Nazareth marked the first century of the Christian era, but the Christ is without beginning of years or end of days. Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth." And later on the same page: "The divine image, idea, or Christ was, is, and ever will be inseparable from the divine Principle, God. Jesus referred to this unity of his spiritual identity thus: 'Before Abraham was, I am; I and my Father are one.' My Father is greater than I." And again: "By these sayings Jesus meant, not that the human Jesus was or is eternal, but that the divine idea or Christ was and is so and therefore antedated Abraham; not that the corporeal Jesus was one with the Father, but that the spiritual idea, Christ, dwells forever in the bosom of the Father, God, from which it illumines heaven and earth; not that the Father is greater than Spirit, which is God, but greater, infinitely greater, than the fleshly Jesus, whose earthly career was brief."

If anyone will follow this train of reasoning from the premise that God is Mind, expressed as Mind must be—by ideas, it will be found that its logic not only convinces reason, but satisfies conscience, and that the question, "What think ye of Christ?" is answered by the understanding and demonstration of "the kingdom of his dear Son," a government under which each individual expresses the qualities of the true idea of man in holiness and health. Was not this the vision which caused Nebuchadnezzar to rise from his seat in astonishment and exclaim: "Did we not cast three men bound into the midst of the fire? . . . Lo! I see four men loose, walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt; and the form of the fourth is like the Son of God."

Wild Gardens

On the ripened grass is a bloomy mist
Of silver and rose and amethyst
Where the long June wave has run.

There are glints of copper and tarnished brass,
And hyacinthine flames that pass
From the green fires of the sun.

This web of a thousand gleams and glows
Was woven silently out of the snows
And the patient shine and rain.

It was fashioned cunningly day by day
From the silken spear to the pollens spray
With its folded sheaths of grain. . . .
—Ada Foster Murray.

New Hampshire's Largest Lake

Mr. Everett said, a few years since, in a speech, that Switzerland has no lovelier view for the tourist than the lake we are speaking of affords (Lake Winnepesaukee). And Mr. Bartol, of Boston, in his charming volume, "Pictures of Europe," tells us: "There may be lakes in Tyrol and Switzerland, which, in particular respects, exceed the charms of any in the western world. But in that wedding of the land with the water, in which one is perpetually approaching and retreating from the other, and each transforms itself into a thousand figures for an endless dance of grace and beauty, till a countless multitude of shapes are arranged into perfect ease and freedom, of almost musical motion, nothing can be beheld to surpass, if to match, our Winnepesaukee." It is, of course, in moving over the lake, on a steamer or in a boat, that this "musical motion" of the shores is caught.

We will abide the judgment of any tourist as to the extravagance of this quotation, if he has an eye competent to look through the land to landscape, and becomes acquainted with the lake from the deck of a steamer, on an auspicious summer day. The sky is clear; there are just clouds enough to relieve the soft blue and fleck the sentinel hills with shadow; and over the

wide panorama of distant mountains, a warm, dreamy haze settles, tingling them, as Emerson says the south, in May days.

"Tints the human countenance
With a color of romance."

Perhaps there is at first a faint breeze, just enough to fret the water, and roughen or mezzotint the reflections of the shores. But as we shoot out into the breadth of the lake, and take in the wide scene, there is no ripple on its bosom. The little islands float over liquid silver, and glide by each other silently, as in the movements of a dance, while our boat changes her heading. And all around the mountains, swelling softly, or cutting the sky with jagged lines of steel blue, vie with the molten mirror at our feet for the privilege of holding the eye. The "sun-sparks" blaze thick as stars upon the glassy wrinkles of the water. Leaning over the side of the steamer, gazing at the exquisite curves of the water just outside the foamy splash of the wheels, watching the countless threads of silver that stream out from the shadow of the wheel-house, seeing the steady iris float with us to adorn our flying spray, and then looking up to the broken sides of the Osprey Mountains that are rooted in the lake, over which huge shadows loiter; or back

to the twin Belknap hills, that appeal to softer sensibilities with their verdured symmetry, or further down, upon the charming succession of mounds that hem the shores near Wolfeboro; or northward, where distant Chocoma lifts his bleached head, so tenderly touched now with gray and gold, to defy the hottest sunlight, as he has defied for ages the lightning and storm;—does it not seem as though the passage of the Psalms is fulfilled before our eyes—"Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, God hath shined"?—Thomas Starr King.

Thorwaldsen and Other Danish Sculptors

Writing of the seventies, in "Two Visits to Denmark," Edmund Gosse says: "Sculpture in those early days seemed the Danish national art, rather than painting. In the Napoleonic era, there even was a question whether Denmark did not possess the most eminent sculptor."

"But Thorwaldsen . . . did little more for Danish art than pay it the compliment of being born a Danish citizen. His anacreontic loves and mourning girls, his Psyche and his Hebe, his Russian princesses and his busts of kings and poets, represent the tide of European culture and the stream of contemporary society, as they were borne past him in the romantic revival of Italy. There is not a trace of the North in Thorwaldsen, not an inkling of what one, at least as great as he, Adam Oehlenschläger, was doing at the same time to revive the heroic poetry of the Scandinavian race. So Thorwaldsen, the Icelandic genius, born by accident in Copenhagen, and passionately claimed by Denmark in all his posthumous glory, really counts for very little in the evolution of the Danish race."



William Penn's House, Philadelphia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It is October, 1682, on the Delaware River, and the good ship Welcome lands at New Castle. William Penn comes ashore, setting foot for the first time on the soil of America. After a few days' travel in the vicinity, he takes an open barge and proceeds up the river toward the little city of his affections—Philadelphia. He surveys with delight the fine forests clothing the banks of the river, now in their autumnal glory; and, apparently, makes a list of them. For almost the first thing he does upon arriving, is to rename the streets his commis-

ioners have laid out; which, instead of retaining the names of Englishmen of more or less renown, become Walnut, Pine, Chestnut, and Cedar. Probably he also selects the site for the house which the commissioners immediately build for him, and we know that he desires that it shall face the river.

Standing at first in the midst of the forest, and later surrounded by orchards, it must have seemed to him a prophecy of "the green city" which it was one of his great ambitions to make of Philadelphia. Built in 1682 or 1683, the house is thought to be the

first brick building erected in America. As the residence of the proprietor, it was for some years the State House of the Province, and matters of grave importance were settled within its simple rooms. In time, the market place was established not far away, and the chimneys of old Christ Church floated over its gardens; "butter bells," the citizens called them, because on two days in the week they announced that it was market day.

Letitia Street or Court, upon which the house stood in later years, was named for Penn's daughter, to whom

he bequeathed it; hence its other name of Letitia Cottage. Passing out of the hands of the family, it saw many vicissitudes, and for years was tenanted in by other buildings, lost to forest and river, with Letitia Street little but a squalid lane. A picture published in 1876, showing "its present appearance," represents it as one of two buildings of very similar appearance, and with a shop door and windows. The adjoining doorway has a sign—"William Penn Hotel"—surmounted by a rudely carved bust. In 1880, the people of Philadelphia removed the house to Fairmount Park, where it stands again by the river, and, in its restored condition, is likely to have a long history as a cherished memorial.

The Moors in Spain

Spain. "I read about the pilgrimage of that gallant knight, Sir James Douglas, . . . fighting against the Moors in Spain, the picture before my mind's eye was that of a horde of swarthy barbarians with white turbans and curved scimitars—not far out, perhaps, as an impression, but very much less than the whole truth. For the Saracen, against whom

the Christian waged his holy wars, was no barbarian, but in the enjoyment of a civilization in many cases far in advance of that of his adversaries."

"But in a far subtler way than by the force of arms the Moors set their mark on Spain. They brought civilization to a barbarous country. Under their more enlightened rule the soil, cunningly irrigated, brought forth abundantly, and cities grew prosperous and wealthy. And those cities—Cordova, Seville, Granada, Toledo—are all Moorish towns. The narrow streets, the high, windowless walls, built to shut out the glaring sunshine, the pleasant patios, cool and shady, with their fountains and green plants,—there is something oriental about it all."

"In Spain the Moorish civilization bloomed like a flower. Here its arts reached their highest point. The Alhambra, the Mosque at Cordova, the Alcazar at Seville, these, even in their mutilated condition, are still the wonder and admiration of the world; and besides such well-known examples are many more, less famous, hardly less beautiful."

"Even after the Moors had departed their influence remained. Indeed for a time the work was still carried on by Moorish workmen. And we must remember that the going of the Moors was a very different matter from their coming. They were driven from Spain inch by inch, and in Granada maintained their foothold for hundreds of years after they had lost the rest of the peninsula. So that the actual Moorish influences were all the time in the midst of Spain."

"And thus arose that most beautiful and interesting development, the Mudjar style of architecture, a curious blending of Christian and Saracenic art, by far the most characteristic note of Spanish architecture, and quite unique, being confined to Spain alone."

"As rulers the Moors appear to have been mild and humane. . . . It was rather an armed occupation than a colonization, and the people were, under their government, if anything better off than under the princes of their own blood. Freedom of creed was granted. The Christians were even allowed to administer their own laws, though the ruling of the Christian judge might be overturned on appeal to the Moorish tribunal. In Toledo the Moorish rule was even milder than elsewhere. But stormy and irrepressible as ever, the city rose against one governor after another. Toledo wished to rule, not to be ruled; and finally, in 1085, after three hundred and fifty years of Moorish dominion, the city was once more in the hands of the Christians. But the Moors have stamped their characteristics on Toledo in a way that cannot be effaced. Philip II might destroy their inscriptions on the bridges and gates, but all signs of their presence could only be removed by razing the city to the ground. Of work actually executed by the Moors there remains little, but of the various periods of the Mudjar style examples are many. Indeed here is hardly an important building in Toledo but bears some traces of Moorish influence."

The Night-Moth
My night-moth, my white moth, out of
the fragrant dark
Blowing in and glowing like a dim
star-spark.
So swift in the shifting of your elfin
wings,
So slight in your lighting, as a flower
that clings,
As a boat to ride the dew, with sheer
up-bearing sails,
Pulsing and breathing, rocked with
delicate gales,—
You gleam as a dream, by my win-
dow's light,
My white moth, my bright moth, my
wandering wraith of night. . . .
—Marion Couthouy Smith.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Spider's Parlor

A PEACE offensive is an entirely different thing from an attempt to make peace. The latter is a genuine attempt to bring hostilities to a close on the basis of an understanding between belligerents. The former is an entirely disingenuous effort to gain a tactical, political advantage, without any intention whatever of bringing about a bona fide peace. From the very beginning of the war Germany has indulged in a regular offensive of peace offensives. France, Italy, Russia, and the United Kingdom have all been informally approached, and always with the same intent, primarily of spreading abroad suggestions that a certain country is thinking of deserting its allies, so as to fill the remaining allied countries with forebodings of treachery, to reduce their fighting morale, and possibly to lead them to consider terms of peace, which, if a united front had been maintained by their allies, they would have scoffed at.

In every case the peace offensive is an appeal to treachery. It is, indeed, the effort of the German spider to induce some belligerent fly to walk into its parlor, where it may swiftly be tied up, to be dealt with later on. For instance, had Italy listened for one moment to the offers of Austria of territorial compensation in the Trentino in return for her abandonment of the war, Italy would have found herself simply enmeshed in the spider's web, awaiting the moment when, her allies having been rushed, occasion might be found for reconsidering the Trentino question, with perhaps a rectification of frontiers at the expense of Italy herself. Precisely the same motive was at work in the offers which were made to France of a reconsideration of the question of Alsace-Lorraine. Germany has no intention whatever, short of final defeat, of surrendering Alsace-Lorraine in any way to France. On the contrary, had the German plans succeeded, Germany had every intention of appropriating the coal and manufacturing belt of Northern France, and subjecting Paris to a perpetual threat of occupation. If France had listened, it would not have been long before the German spider would have turned its attention again to Alsace-Lorraine, and, with France's allies crippled, have found reasons for tearing up that particular scrap of paper.

These are perhaps the clumsier ways of directing a peace offensive, indeed, perhaps the clumsiest of all has been the effort, just exposed by Signor Orlando, to make special terms with Italy. This is not the first attempt which has been made to induce Italy to become a traitor, though in quite a different way, like Russia, but it is distinctly the most typical. On the promise of some rectification of Italian frontiers it was proposed to Italy that she should save herself from the effects of Field Marshal von Boroevic's offensive, by making a secret peace with the Central Powers. What was intended, apparently, was that Italy, whilst pretending to remain in the war, should guarantee Austria against attack, and so release Austrian battalions for service on the western front. Such an arrangement would have made not only a traitor of Italy, but a compound traitor. And as the cabinet in Rome has done on every previous occasion, it has repudiated and exposed the transaction. The actual extent of the Allies' debt to Italy has never in fact been fully told. It began with the warning, sent to the Entente Powers, that Germany was planning Armageddon, and it reached, possibly, its most valuable moment when, on the eve of the first battle of the Marne, the government in Paris received an assurance from Rome that in no case need it fear an attack in the rear, and that it might safely remove all its troops from the Italian frontier. On the strength of this, 200,000 French were sent from the Italian frontier, to the Marne, to assist General Joffre in the greatest crisis of the war.

The more delicate manner of conducting a peace offensive is, however, to attempt, by specious suggestion, to entice a powerful element in a belligerent country into the spider's parlor. To do this it is not necessary, indeed it is most undesirable, to deal with traitors. The bait must be placed before men of violent partisan views, if possible of a pacifist nature, with the intention of inducing them to undertake the peace offensive within their own borders. In developing this phase of a peace offensive Germany has relied chiefly on her own Socialists, a body of men who have proved that they are bound utterly, either by fear or natural proclivity, to the wheels of the Königs-Platz chariot. Through them the appeal has been made to the whole body of what Mr. Rudyard Kipling has summed up as the "Stockholmites," for it is in the congenial atmosphere of pro-German Stockholm that the gas of these offensives has commonly been generated. One of the greatest of these gas manipulators was Count von Bernstorff. In the days, just previous to the last presidential election, in the United States, he, for his own reasons, insisted to a representative of this paper, that the peace of the United States could be assured if once the President could be led to a conference table, in preference somewhere in the United States. If only the delegates of the powers, he grimly explained, could be got round that table, the pacifist agitation, in all countries, would prevent them ever separating without their coming to terms. Now the world knows pretty well by this time what Count von Bernstorff's idea of terms was. It is, therefore, not particularly flattering to the pacifists that he should have relied on them to make the attack of autocracy on democracy a success.

Nevertheless it is to the pacifists, who are not generally speaking supposed to be favorable to autocracy, that the engineers of the peace offensive always look for their chief support. Never has this been more the case than today. The human weariness of the war is one of the great cards upon which they rely in their game of

bluff. Germany is weary of the war, but, with the help of the German Socialist leaders, the weariness of Germany is tongue-tied. This is not so in other countries. The pacifist is relied upon to make himself particularly vociferous. And the Königs-Platz hopes that every time it puts forward some attractive program, camouflaged to resemble a surrender, pacifist opinion will be so strong as to render the acceptance of its terms unavoidable. Now there is no question at all as to what the Königs-Platz has in its mind as a last ditch, and of its hopes that when it is driven into this ditch, pacifist opinion will rally to it to a man. When the time comes the Königs-Platz will make a complete surrender in the West. Belgium will be restored, Northern France evacuated, Alsace-Lorraine surrendered, and concessions made to Italy in the Trentino. The whole of the allied flies will be invited into the prettiest little peace parlor that ever yet they spied, and there they will be enveloped with, if the Leipzigerstrasse can only succeed in its campaign, all the ropes of Eastern bondage. In plain English what Germany will eventually attempt is an offer of complete surrender on the West for a free hand in the East. When this final effort is made, pacifism all over the world will be stirred to its depths to accept it, and if pacifism could succeed, the foundations of a future war would be laid just as securely as when, in the treaty of Frankfurt, Alsace-Lorraine was surrendered, by France, at the dictation of the Königs-Platz.

There need not be the remotest doubt as to what would follow. With a free hand in the East Germany would at once set to work to build up, with the help of a tributary Austria and Turkey, a great Eastern empire, stretching across Russia to the confines of India. When she had succeeded in this, and nothing existed to prevent her, the millions of Russia, from the Gulf of Riga and from the banks of the Dniester to the Pacific and the frontiers of China, would be harvested as cannon fodder for an army, the proportions of which the world would not have seen since the days of Genghis Khan or Tamerlane. Then would come the supreme bid for the dominion of the world. Japan would be roped in as inevitably as Russia, Persia, and Turkey; and Western Europe and the American republics would have to defend themselves as best they might against the new eastern "peril."

This is not a dream, it is what Germany has in mind now, and what she will express in a final peace offensive, which will be aimed, not at men like President Wilson, or Mr. Lloyd George, or Monsieur Clemenceau, or Signor Orlando, who understand perfectly well what is intended, but at the shortsightedness of pacifist socialism, ready to eat the present bread of peace on the guaranty of a future impotence of autocracy from men of such unlimited prescience and success as Ulianoff and Bronstein.

That is the program of Central Europe, and that is the real peace offensive, as it is being drawn up in Berlin and Vienna. It has no real chance of success, but every effort will be made to perpetuate autocracy, with its claim of the biological necessity of war, through an appeal to pacifism, on the lines indicated.

Seizure of German Ships by Peru

EVENTS of moment are taking place in South America. There are signs in Argentina of a popular uprising against President Irigoyen and the element behind him, with the prospect of a crisis on July 14, when sympathizers with the Allies propose to celebrate the anniversary of the storming of the Bastille, as a compliment to France and in direct opposition to the section of the Argentine public that is friendly to Germany.

Chile has spoken boldly in approval of President Wilson's address to the Mexican editors, and follows this up by declaring, through the official organ of the government, La Nacion, that all cause for suspicion of the United States has been swept away.

And now Peru, which on October 6 of last year severed diplomatic relations with Germany, has seized through its military forces German vessels interned at Callao. Diplomatic relations were severed by the Republic because Germany failed to reply satisfactorily to representations made by the Lima government concerning the sinking of Peruvian ships.

It is significant that the question under discussion at a recent session of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies was that of national defense. In the course of the debate several deputies recommended immediate military preparations. The sentiment of the populace, as frequently reported during the last year, has been favorable to positive action by the government in aid of the allied nations.

Aside from the moral benefit resulting from Peru's latest move, for it is certain to have a favorable effect on Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, the seizure will add to the supply fleet of the Allies eight vessels of an aggregate capacity of about 50,000 deadweight tons. These ships will be of great value as transports, whether they shall be used directly or indirectly by the producing countries of South America.

It begins to look as if tangible expression, long suppressed by the timidity or dishonesty of their leaders, were at last to be given to the real war sentiments of the mass of the South Americans.

A Question of Taste

WHEN ignorance is joined to bad taste, they are both apt to become supremely ridiculous. And this is certainly the fate of the "Special cable," which has recently been ornamenting certain American newspapers, explaining how St. James Square, in London, regarded as sacred from invasion, for two hundred years, has been commandeered by the virile American Y. M. C. A., who have erected in it a club for United States officers. The United States officers, in London, reading this courteous intimation of the fact that the owners of the garden have permitted buildings to be erected there for their accommodation, will no doubt feel as duly grateful to the sender of the cable as the owners of the garden will be for the courtesy of its publication.

As a matter of fact, however, before indulging in historic retrospects, even by cable, it is useful to remem-

ber the advice of a certain famous author, to verify your references. For instance, the readers of the cable are assured that nothing has been done by the American Y. M. C. A. to disturb the "century old plane trees" in the Square. Now to begin with when the owners of a public garden lend you that garden, it is not usual to show your appreciation by destroying the trees. But in this particular case it would be hardly possible to disturb "the century old plane trees" for the all-sufficient reason that up to fifty years ago, at any rate, there was not a single plane tree in the Square.

Nor is it quite true to say that for two hundred years St. James Square has been regarded as "sacred from all invasion." Until the end of the Eighteenth Century there was nothing to invade, unless anybody wished particularly to walk into the pond, in the midst of which, in the year 1820, had been erected the present statue of William III; and which was only drained some fifty years ago, owing to its having become stagnant. In short, St. James Square, as the world knows it today, became a rus in urbe in the memory of its present inhabitants, and is exactly as "sacred" or unsacred as the other two hundred odd squares in London, which contain gardens and trees, and flowers, and sometimes statues, just as carefully and lovingly kept as those in St. James Square. Why, no doubt, St. James Square was selected, in preference to any other Square, was not to risk its trees, but because it happens to be in the very center of clubland, and so most convenient to the American officers in London.

On the whole, there are more successful ways of expressing an appreciation of a courtesy than the one indulged in in the present instance.

Henry Ford

THE expiration, on March 3, 1919, of the present term of William Alden Smith, and the expressed determination of that gentleman not to seek or accept a renomination, has opened the way for the election to the United States Senate of a new man from Michigan. Mr. Smith, lawyer, newspaper proprietor, Republican, having previously served as a Representative in Congress, was first elected to the Senate in 1907, and will, therefore, have completed his twelfth year in the upper house when he retires with the passing of the Sixty-fifth Congress. Michigan is normally a Republican State, and in ordinary circumstances Senator Smith's successor would, it is reasonable to assume, be a Republican. In the present extraordinary conditions he will, in all probability, be a Republican nominated originally by Democrats, but ultimately supported as well by members of his own party.

Henry Ford, the prominent manufacturer of motor vehicles, tractors, submarine chasers, and other things, more or less automatic, and needful in the carrying on of the war for the freedom of the world, has never had much time at his disposal for indulgence in active politics, but he has always been a Republican. This does not mean that he has always voted the Republican ticket, for there is the best of reason for saying that he gave his vote to Woodrow Wilson in 1916. For some time before, he was, and during all the time that has intervened since, he has been, rather more of a Wilson man than a Republican or a Democrat. Once he entertained the belief that the terrible war precipitated by Germany could be brought to a sudden stop by the employment of pacifist methods, a belief that was strengthened and fostered by certain designing persons in whose professions and pretensions he had been led to place confidence; but while he undertook a peace mission to Europe, chartering a vessel and paying all the expenses of the enterprise, which, in passing, may be described as enormous, thus proving his own good faith, he was soon disillusioned and took steps, manfully and promptly, to undo any harm which his propaganda might have done by serving the ends of Germany. From the time of the entrance of the United States into the conflict he has placed at the call of his country and the Allies all of his vast industrial resources, unconditionally and unreservedly, and has proved to be one of the most useful private-individual factors in the situation.

Because of his unselfish loyalty to the country and the allied aims, and because of his personal and political devotion to Woodrow Wilson, no sooner had William Alden Smith announced his decision to retire than Henry Ford's name began to appear in connection with the coming vacancy. From the first, with the great majority of Michigan people, it has been a question simply of Mr. Ford's personal wishes. It has always been firmly believed that if he would make the race he would certainly win the nomination and election. As remarked before, however, Michigan is normally a Republican State, and there is always the partisan organization to be considered. Two Republicans of prominence, both former governors, in fact, Fred M. Warner and Charles S. Osborn, had early announced their candidacies for the senatorship. True, Mr. Ford was reputed to be a Republican, but it was known that he was intimate with the Democratic President, and, politically speaking, that would make some difference. He could hardly be pressed ahead of two Republicans who were not so welcome at the White House. At least, it looked that way, and it looked that way to the Republican managers long enough to give the Democratic managers the coveted opportunity of offering the support of their party to a man about whose success at the polls there would be little or no question, by very reason of the fact that he could go before the people as a Wilson Republican. The Democratic managers acted quickly. It was put up to Mr. Ford to say whether or not he would accept the Democratic primary nomination in August. He also acted quickly, going to Washington and talking the matter over with the President. And the result appears in the announcement of the famous manufacturer that, "at the urgent request" of Mr. Wilson, he has decided to accept the Democratic nomination, if it is tendered him.

The Democratic conference that has brought matters to this point has now taken the further and unparalleled course of adopting a resolution inviting the Republican Central Committee of Michigan to join with the Democratic Party in a patriotic effort to eliminate partisan politics from the senatorial election, during this crisis in American history, so as to insure united support for President Wilson in his prosecution of the war, and suggesting that, to this end, all other candidates for the

senatorship be requested to withdraw, thereby permitting Henry Ford to be nominated and elected without opposition. Will this invitation be accepted? The question is, rather, How can it be declined?

All this does not come upon a nation unprepared. The great change which has been wrought in public sentiment, at home and abroad, since Henry Ford proposed and undertook to get the soldiers out of the trenches before the Christmas of 1915, has been gradual, but inevitable. Three years ago this coming fall there was not, perhaps, in all of North America, or throughout all that part of the earth in sympathy with the Allies, any man, outside of Germany, more unpopular than Henry Ford. It took a long time to convince millions of people of his sincerity. But this conviction came by degrees. He has been judged by his works, and his works have testified eloquently to his sterling qualities as a man and a patriot. Not a fraction of what he has done in helping to win the war may now be told. It can only be said that he has accomplished wonders, and that today he is performing marvels. Everything he possesses has been placed at the service of the nation and its associates in the war, and this includes an ability to plan, organize, and direct the doing of certain vitally essential things, and to furnish the facilities for the accomplishment of them with a rapidity that is no less satisfying than amazing to those privileged to know what is going on in the Ford plant at Detroit.

Notes and Comments

ACCORDING to William H. Allen, director of the Institute of Public Service in New York, "Our country's military unpreparedness when we went to war does not compare with our present unpreparedness for maintaining our schools," owing to the lack of teachers. Mr. Allen would have the truth about the teaching situation advertised. It has been advertised. And the effect has not been satisfactory. The truth about the teaching situation in the United States, as it has become generally known, is that the ignorant common laborer can generally earn a larger wage than the man or the woman who has expended capital, as well as time and intelligent thought, in learning how to become a teacher. The best way to advertise the situation is to advertise that men and women who are qualified to educate the young people of the country for the duties of citizenship will henceforth be fairly paid for their work.

FERDINAND HODLER, the great Swiss painter, though a native of the Canton Berne, which is German Switzerland, practiced his art all his life in Geneva. He followed neither of the streams of Swiss art students which flow steadily in the direction of either Paris or Munich. Hodler studied under Barthélemy Menn, to whose inspiration, he always said, he owed the best that was in him. Before the war Hodler's work was greatly admired in Germany, but he signed a protest against the bombardment of the cathedral at Rheims. That ruined his popularity in Germany. Many of his pictures were sold back into Switzerland, and it is said that the Germans went so far as to whitewash the fresco which Hodler painted of the rising of the Jena students in that university. The Swiss Government, to mark its sense of the national importance of Hodler's art, has engraved his "Woodcutter" on the 50-franc notes: a compliment to the artist, but certainly not one which does justice to his art.

SPEAKING of the 25,000 millionaires in the United States, and the useful employments in which, as a body, they might engage at this time, could there be any objection to the organization and maintenance among them of a movement the purpose of which would be to find something usefully to divert the whistler from his favorite and generally disturbing occupation? The whistling habit has recently taken a remarkably strong grip on American youths, and it has occurred to observant economists that if the energy put into this exercise could be diverted to some industrial purpose, such as coal mining or wood sawing, it would be a good thing all around.

M. JULES CAMBON is now a member of the French Academy. He is not a literary man, if by that term is meant an author, and his election is a good illustration of the eclecticism of that historic assembly. M. Cambon has no book to his name, it is true, but he contributed some state documents to the national archives, during his ambassadorship in Berlin, which will be of first-rate importance when the history of the events of 1914 comes to be written. The great war cannot be said to sponsor mediocrity, since General Joffre and M. Jules Cambon represent its contributions to the nation's assembly of honor.

IF "It takes two to make a quarrel," it is equally true that it takes the good will of both to preserve an active friendliness between two great nations. Not so very long ago, the United States and Canada quietly celebrated a peace maintained without a fort or a gun on either side of the 3500-mile border. More recently, the State Department at Washington has called attention to the fact that there has been completed a similar hundred-years' peace between Argentina and the United States. It thus seems evident that when two nations wish to do so, it is fairly easy to preserve between them harmony and good faith.

JUDGING from German methods in the past, it does not appear unlikely that the outrage on the British hospitals behind the lines, in fact many, many miles behind, recognized as second to none, unless it be the sinking of the Lusitania, in the list of German atrocities, may be followed by the attempted destruction of hospital ships at sea. The German papers contain statements alleging abuse of the ships by the carrying of military stores, information which they say has been obtained from the reports of prisoners and invalid German soldiers recently exchanged. These stories, which were also circulated previous to former attacks on hospital ships, are being constantly repeated. Reiteration, the German finds, has its value. Condonation of atrocity before its perpetration has, at any rate, the merit of serving as a warning to those whom it concerns, an effect evidently overlooked by the German.